

THE
HISTORIE
OF
SCOTLAND,
During the Mi-
nority of KING
JAMES.

Mr. Jacobson
Written in Latine by Robert Johnston.
Done into English by Th^o Middleton

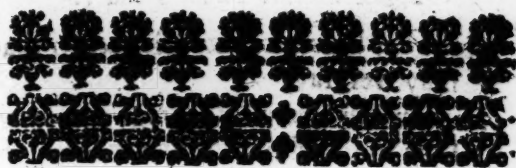
LONDON,
Printed by W. Wilsen, for Abel Roper,
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against St. Dunstons Church
in Fleetstreet. 1646.

THE
HISTORY
OF
SCOTLAND
FROM
THE
FIRST
TO
THE
LAST
OF
THE
KING
JAMES

Written in Latin by A. D. 1547
Done into English by A. D. 1547

LONDON:
Printed by W. Wilson for A. D. 1547
and are to be sold at the
St. Dunstons Church
in Fleet-street 1547

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The Translator to the Reader.



ingenious Reader, this
carping age I know
expects an Apology,
though I have done
nothing worthy there
of, yet lest I should
infringe the Prescript of custome,
(which parallel in prevalency with na-
ture) which is to premise something
like a *Preludium* to entertain my Rea-
der, I must render those Adamantine
attractives which gave being to this me-
tamorphosis. History (not to fall into
common places thereof) is a more la-
sting pillar then that of *Absolon*; for
sure we had never heard of that pillar,
had it not bin upheld by the sacred pil-
lar: It perpetuates the memory in the
leaves of eternity, rescuing old age from
the jaws of oblivion, adorning youth

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The Translator to the Reader.

with gray haire of experience, so that
we may well say,

Nos jam jam a pueris illico nascimur senes.

This induced my eyes to wander amongst the tombs of our fore-fathers, where besides a Catalogue of those rare vertues which enriched the celestially sparkles, their souls, there was black Epithites of vice, which more depressed others fame, then the Marble did their bodies. The first, I supposed, writ for invitation to imitate, the second to stand like an *Index anchoralis*, or sea-marke, lest posterity should collide upon the same rocke. But to draw my self into a lesser circle, finding the History of Scotland to be a stranger unto us, of the same life: especially that of our late King James, whose checkered fortune may run equipage with the most Potentates. I fixed by the propitious diety, my eyes upon this production of Master Robert Johnstons, where having fed my memory with a sufficient banquet, I could do no lesse, being conscious, that *omne bonum est diffusivum*, then force him to leave his exoticke, and appear in our own language, but *dulcius ex ipso fonte bibuntur aqua*. Water is best at the spring head, I know it, and desire that such
whose

The Translator to the Reader.

whose ingenuity can, will read him in
his owne Character, as for others, give
them leave to talke at second hand; but
the Author loseth his flintre, I confesse
it, yet so farre as the propriety of our
speech, and my weak intellect can reach
I will be carefull thereof; If some criti-
call Grammarians thinke that I wander
too far from home, pray let them know
I am not reading a verball translation;
yet dare presume the sence of the Au-
thor is no wayes invaded, and who
knows not that we have Anglissimes as
well as the Latine have their proprie-
ties; remember that sage and learned
speech. *Non enim verbum verbo reddere curat.*
For the Translation I say no more,
then that it was the work of one, who
could say in part with Seneca, *non vado*
somno, sed succumbo et oculos vigilia fatiga-
tos, cadentesq; in dolore detinens. If my pen
seeme sometime to play the wanton,
know it was used in a lascencious time,
and take but an inch where it might
have an ell. Thus I am ingenious in
confession (and some *satirist*) be as
ingenious in reprehending; so thou wilt be
a true Christian. *quid enim est Christianitas*
The Author who hath paid nature

Sen.
Ep. 8.

The Translator to the Reader.

her due having no Issue descended from
his loynes, well knew the maxime *libri
sunt liberi*, which caused him be so pro-
fuse in giving life to 22. booke, a con-
tinuation of the memorable passages
in this our Ile, and our neighbour of
Ireland with some extotickes from the
year 1571. to the year 1629. two wher-
of only saw light, the rest running the
same hazard which abortives doe, are
involved in a Scotch mist.

I have entirely transcribed the Histo-
ry of Scotland, so far as is extant, know-
ing that Master *Camden* (who now
speakes *English*) will supply the rest for
our own Nation, that the Author had
no other end then free himselfe from
that eye, wherewith he stood engaged
to his Countrey, may appear in all his
actions an abbreviation whercof it writ
in these, or the like Characters over *Es-
denberough Colledge gate*.

Master Robert Johnston Doctor of
the *Civill and Canon Law*, expended up-
on this University eight Fellowships, the
disbursements concerning which, amount-
ed to twelve thousand pounds; he enrich-
ed the Library with many volumes;
commanded John Jolly to correct these
four

The Translator to the Reader.

four chambers, and by his last will be-
left 40000. pound to be distributed in pi-
ous uses for the City, with many other
deeds of his bountiful minde, he left them
an eternal monument of his piety in the
yeare of our Lord 1639.

If my infant quill shall faile in its en-
terprize, and by blotting these few
sheets, blot the Authors candor, & per-
spicuity: let me desire thee, by that
which is the desires of thy soule, to take
off those imputations from the Au-
thor by a Metamorphosis of thy owne;
thus I shall be perpetually engaged to
thee in condescending to my poore re-
quests, and the world to me, in that I
have engaged thy quill.

Carpere vel noli nostra, vel esse tua. Mart.

Thine if favorable,

T. M.

The



The Author to the Reader.

IF I, who have taken upon me to handle, and let Posterity know whose memorable Acts of Queen Elizabeth and King James; having herein given demonstrations of greater diligence, and fidelity, then eloquence of Phrase, can by these my Intellectuals, and willing endeavours, add any sparkle to the beauty of this our Britaine, I shall account it a superabundant fruit of my labours: and as I dare not invite your pallet to any excellent, or egregiously banquet, having taken an account of my owne strength, where I finde nothing save a great burthen, and perhaps a dangerous undertaking. The integrity of my conscience, the wisdom and humanity of my Readers, who will deigne to foster, I doubt not, these my lucubrations, gave life to my resolves in displaying those heroick performances of the fore-named Potentates to the open view of all. Beleeve it, my faith is not mercenary, nor pinned upon any mans favour. I have brought forth no abortive, the product of my braine I sacrifice to your censures, so I am full of hopes my labours shall not be ingratefull. And now Gentlemen, I supplicate upon the knees of ardency, that you adhibite such equity in reading, as you desire me to do in writing: I look for no other reward of my endeavours then this, of a good report, and permanent memory when I have satisfied nature.

The Author to the Reader.

I value not much what breath every man is pleased to blow upon this Infant, knowing that there is not any thing sublimary so exquisite, which will relish in the Critical palates of our Sciolists, who suppose themselves the Censurers of elegancy. My language is not in that Character, that an ingenuous Reader may give it an ambiguous Interpretation, or call any thing into question; seeing that naturally benevolent and understanding men are courteous, and so humane, as to give every man his due, not eying so nearly the ornaments of speech as the truth thereof: whereas maligning, base, harsh, detraiting, envious spirits put all things well spoken upon the Rack of a sinister Interpretation, depraving the whole structure of the building, erecting strong Batteries of malice against others. If the bolts of these men are shot from the bowes of lewity, or rashness, I matter not: if from the vulgar ignorance, I despise it: if of malice, I forgive them: But I tremble at, nay rather adore, and admire the others gravity, prudence, authority. It lies not in the verge of any mortall to compose a Ditty delightfull to every eare, seeing some delight to wallow in the mire of obsolete words; while others set their repose in grave and sage sentences: others take pleasure in Laconical brevity, and are overjoyed with a concise and subtile pen; others, as if offended with brevity and over accutenesse, labours after a dilated and sublime language; it's the folly now in fashion amongst our writers, to effect Cæsars sublime eloquence, Cato or Sallusts brevity, Tacitus pompe, Livies Eagle-scarring, and sweetly moving speech. This production I ingeniously confesse, hath not any indument above the vulgar: expect only to see her present

you

The Author to the Reader.

you with Britains actions, barely invested with
cloathes of necessity, devoyd of Fucus, imbro-
dering insinuation, or inveterate heart-burning.
Might my trembling pen adde any tittle of ho-
nour to their late Illustrious Majesties: or muzzle
the blacke mowthes of detraction then my de-
sires arrive at the haven of repose. Lastly, ha-
ving sequestred my thoughts from gaping after
vaine breath of praise, and popular applause.
I send not this forth as an Herald of my inge-
nuity, but rather an Index of labour, which
will say my end of intencion was not glory, but
desire of truth, and a good report in after ages.
Imatter not what calumnies the ignorant, or
Crickes do cast, or the obliterations of such,
who personating Censorsers, metamorphose many
things according to the distate of their owne
will, botching up some few depraved additions,
or else top off seeming exuberances, who sup-
pose no Author worthy their perusall which
speaks nor with a refined Ciceronian tongue,
supposing to compose a Garland of glory for their
owne browes, by descanting on Letters or Syl-
lables, if by a bare conjecture they can restore
lustre to any one word, they are presently eleva-
ted with a superstoicall arrogancy: Mistake me
not, for as I cannot embrace the confidence of
these men, so by no means do I derogate any
thing from the various prelections of the lear-
ned, from their corrections, observations (which
are collected with fidelity, and modesty, both in
opinion and conjecture) upon the obscure and
depraved places of Authors. But methinks I
heare some say, What a Candle at noon day, Mr.
Camden being every way a superlative scholar,
hath compiled Annalls both true, naked, comely,
and delectable, of such Acts as Queen Elizabeths

Reigne

The Author to the Reader.

Raigne produced, which might deter any other from writing thereof. Surely, that rare Author weighs as sud in the ballance of my understanding as in any others: and by how much he exceeds in modesty, so much the more he attracts me to light my candle at his Luminary: nor can I memorize him without a congratulation, in that he would accommodate others whose minds were bent upon compiling an History, with convenient materialls, as he candidly attests in his Preface to the Reader: If so, I hope my candid and impartiall Judges (who have the authority to adjudg of my imbecility & rash attempts) will acquit these my imbicile endeavours, after so exquisite an Author, not to be altogether foolish, nor my undertakings rash: however, I know they will absolve me as innocent, pardon me if nocent. To draw to a haven, if any Popeling shall brand me for seeming to elevate the Queen of England above the sphere of her deserts, let him know, truth speaks not the commemoration of any benefit I enjoyed, or the hope of future advancement; it was the Chariot of those Angelicall vertues adorning her soule, which mounted her so high, for which that wicked brood in vaine envyed her; and as infamous Rebels (who had divested themselves of all allegiance and fidelity to Prince or Countrey, barked against her in their Pulpits, against whom the wicked Jesuites inveighed, those whom neither fear nor modesty, nor religion could deter from machinating the most wicked of Plots, robbing by the high way without being punished, amplifying their fortunes so far as either their violence or deceit could extend; hatching plots to ruinate the Nobility, disturbing the Kingdom by their temerity and madnesse; and faster the ignorant multitude

The Author to the Reader.

multitude with frenzy, that they alone like Wolves or Lyons might dominie in the Church. For my part, I suppose every Writer is engaged to resist and delineate their rash attempts, and perfidious practises, who strive to overthrow their Countrey; being Authors and Architects of every molestation. And now Readers let me tell you in this Tract, it will be no lesse apparent than if writ with a beam from the sun, how zealous I have prosecuted what ever might be materiall to the truth of History, to excite my Readers minds to embrace vertue, honesty, and wisdom. If in the least degree I hold correspondency with your Expectations, and execute my Office, (a faithfull Historian) my Exultations will be abundant, if my judgement, (which surely is very little) may have your approbations, your often perusall of these my endeavours will inspire me so much the more to perfect, and put a period to my begun purposes: so that I shall be at your command, ready to give life to some other birth of my braine.

THE



THE
HISTORIE
OF
SCOTLAND,

During the Minority of
King *JAMES*.

Anno Domini. 1572.

HHe Diadem of Scotland adorned
King *James* the sixth, ere his
head was wel out of its Cradle,
his Mother consenting thereto: but the
disparity betwixt his age and rule, cau-
sed him govern by proxie: so that while
a guardian sate at the sterne of the Com-
mon-wealth, he enjoyed the Soveraign-
ty and Title of King: His childe-hood
was placed in the hazards of extreame
danger, tossed by the strivings of for-
tune; Hee was bereaved of his Father,
while the Cradle was the place of his re-
pose; The horrid tempests of bosome
Jars and civill distempers, hurried the

Pa. O. B. 55 *Queene*

Queen Mother (having devested her selfe of Majesticall robes) into exile. Nor was the period set here, for he was well nigh overwhelmed by the floods of sedition, and bullings of the Nobility about regency in the Weale publique, which molested his inward quiet. The slaughter of the Earles of *Murrey* and *Linnox*, Protectors (added more fuell to the fire of disturbance) the Earle of *Mar*, a man exhibiting no small lustre of equity and prudence in time of his regencie, was swallowed up by I know not what sodaine death: thereupon succeeded the Nobles Election of the Earle of *Morton* to be Regent: the residue of the Kings minority was obscured by quotidiā whirlwinds, storms, and tempests. These ominous passages of his Fathers bitter funerall, Mothers flight and banishment, the most execrable murder of his Grandfather, no sooner had their exits, then the smiling face of Heaven caused affaires to succeed more prosperously, so that in future, he did as it were compose mirrors of felicity and vertue, for his Successors to behold themselves in; such may we nominate the almost lavish expence and pompe he manifested in solemnizing his Mothers Funerall, causing

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sing the Law revenge his Grandfathers quarrell, the sword his Fathers.

In the midst of domestick disconsolations, and the State publique perturbations, *Morton* being elected to steer the Common-wealth, the transferring of which power, converted his thoughts to the Republicque, so that he by his authority summoned the Nobility to hold a Parliament at *Edenborough*, in which was enacted divers Laws, profitable for the defence of the reformed Religion, the Kingdomes tranquillity, and His Majesties safety; He likewise with the consent of the Parliament, decreed that such as refused the reformed Churches Communion (unlesse after warning exhibited) they repented of their superstitious madness, should be branded with the note of Infamy, not worthy to beare office in the State, or be advanced to any dignity. Secondly, that such as were contumaciouly averse to the Protestant Religion, should lose the privilege of Subjects. Thirdly, those whom the Church did excommunicate, to be held Rebels; Lastly, all Subjects should be bound to defend the received Protestant profession with their persons and estates, against all such Potentates

as sided with the Counsell of Trent, to the destruction of Protestants. And there issued forth a Proclamation in the Kings name, to make all Popish Bishops uncapable of bearing any office or publike employment, whether they were of Ecclesiasticall or Civil Jurisdiction, unlesse according to the solempne forme of abjuration, they renounced publickly their erroneous tenents: but the antient Protestant Ministers who detested the dregs of popish superstition, were not to expect any diminution of honor or Jurisdiction. And it was further declared, that forthwith all Massemongers should be devested, and stript of their functions and Ecclesiasticall revenues.

These things thus established, many who were solely addicted to the Romish religion, yet being seized on by fear of losing their estates, did not only sweare to the Protestant Religion, but also confirmed the same by subscription. Let not here be matter of wonder administered, that the Religion within so many precedent ages, had by the three runged ladder, of mans authority, covetousnesse, and popish tyranny, attained to an incredible altitude, should now

at

during the *Minority* of K. JAMES. 5

at once, by the hearing of mans threatnings and feare of loosing estates, fall flat to the ground.

But to make our progresse in the Infancy of the Churches reformation, certaine men were elected Ephori, or as others call them, Superintendents, who were invested with authority to ordain, chastise, or displace Ministers: these men not differing from others either in habite or dignity, governed Nationall, Provinciaall, and Presbyteriall Synods, according to the dictates of their owne will, every man being attentive to the opinion of Superintendents.

This institution had its rise from the downfall of the Romish, and restauration of the Protestant Religion, on which depends the Kings splendor, the Kingdomes security. The Regent *Morton* conceived the Function of Prelates to be no lesse necessary then commodious, yet he desired that it might be enacted that Orthodox Bishops in *Scotland* should be regulated according to the Church of *Englands* rule, that such Bishops as were blinded with the mists of Popery might be ejected, wishing withall those who were to enjoy the title and revenue of the Bishops, should

be men of quiet natures, and that they might freely give their Votes in Parliament, be abridged of exercising authority over other Ministers, wholly abstaining from that part of their Office: so great, so free was the power of Synods, Presbyters, and moderate Presidents in that tempest.

Religion thus settled, and the Princes safety so observed, *Morton* had time to take a view of Civill and private affaires; he had a vigilancie, least any thing obnoxious to that obligation of *Queen Elizabeths* amity might intervene the education and conservation of His Majestie: He conferred on *Alexander Eskine*, the Earle of *Marr* being as yet rather fit to be educated then to educate, he constituted *George Beuchanan* (a man ascended to no little height of fame by the scale of learning) his Tutor which with exquisite care and diligence in teaching him piety to God, and justice to men he performed.

These things being in agitation, *James Hamilton*, Duke of *Castlerhervauld*, the Earles of *Arguile* and *Huntly*, *Hume*, *Seton*, *Haris*, auncient Barons of the Kingdome, with some others who moved in no inferiour sphere, seeing Insu-

cy adorned with Majestie, and the Regency of the State in the hands of a protector under a child's domination, begun to murmur against the Vice-royes government, and withstand him, by leaning to the French faction, least otherwise his authority might be corroborated: But to overturne a government established by Parliament, was of more difficulty to effect, for the Protector being by these blasts and combinations awakened, became daily more cautelous, and fortified himselfe against such attempts by the forts of the Citizens love, prudent deportment in governing, and renowne of his friends; yet hee would not bee adverse to any counsell, tending to tranquility, if such a happy Star might appeare in that horizon.

Much about this time *Iohn Knox*, very famous for being a Temple Incendiary, and an imitator of the *Vandalls* devastations, under the pretence of Religion, ruins the monuments of our Ancestors piety, suffering not so much as Church bells or leads to scape his sacriligious raving hands, a beaken apt to have put the whole Kingdome in a posture of war.

2 *The History of SCOTLAND,*

These things thus upon the Stage, *Morton* extinguished the lustre of repute he had already lighted, and that he hoped in the future to kindle, by the obloquie of one infamous fact, which was thus: The Earles of *Northumberland* and *Westmerland* adjudging their case desperate at home, fled privately into *Scotland*, that so they might either by flight or private lives divert the currant of punishment; *Charles Nevill* Earle of *Westmerland* sojourned at the house of *Carr Farniburst*, or *Buckclough*, untill fearing the *English* Army under the conduct of the Earle of *Sussex*, he made his escape into *Flanders*, there spending the residue of his days in indigency. As for *Thomas Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland* (a man of auncient Family) the Lady *Fortune* (whose will is her law to rule by) gave him the ignoble and forsaken woods of *Harcley* for habitation, and his comrades were the *Grames*, infamous for robberies, who had a greater eye to perpetrate wickednesse, then to keep their promise, they nefariously deliver this banished Earle lurking in Cottages, to *Murrey* the Protector, who least hee should be thought to desert his office or trust, dreaded to deliver him to be swallowed

lowed up of his enemies. But after that *Morton* being placed on the pinnacle of honour, falling either by the errour of his minde, or longing after money, spontaneously delivered *Northumberland* (whom honour had made great, and to whom he stood engaged by the ties of demerit) into the hands of *Henry Cary*, Baron *Hunsdon* governour of *Barwicke*, for some reward promised; But *Northumberland* (a branch of that great stock of *Piercies*) not long after was lopped off with the fatall Axe at *Torke*: the fruit of so ungratefull wickednesse, the Protector received in the *ultimum* of his life, as if God punished such a fact.

The knife of envy ere this had parted the Kingdome into two unnaturall factions of Son and Mother, King, and captivated Queene; In this dissention many of the Nobility displaying the Banner of publique good, strove to advance their owne honour and potency; *England* and *France* were not wanting in frequent Missions to attract the opposites to accord, and lay downe their armes; But the *French K.* sent *Monsieur Viriac* Embassadour into *Scotland*, to see in what condition the Kingdome stood in, and to supplant peace, if it lay with-

in the virge of his effecting, which part he exquisitely performed for the Vizer of his Embassage permitted him not only to stand as Spectator, but to act the fomenter of War against the Viceroy. Queen Elizabeth on the other side perceiving the plot was as diligent to countermine him, which Shee did by dispatching Henry Killegrew Embassadour into Scotland, that he might do his ultimate devoir in resisting *Viriac* by cleaving to the Protestants.

The Protector delighting more in the pleasant streames of peace, then in the bloody waters of war, endeavoured in a long Oration made to the Nobles, to induce to concord, conjuring them by their fidelity and allegiance to bury in oblivion all private injuries, so to eradicate the thoughts of war, as that they should be had no more in remembrance, to remember the forgetting of all controversies and discords, nor cry the last of refuges; For which prudent moderation, those who had not tasted of the bitter roote of affliction, congratulated his endeavours, and desired God prosper him in this buisinesse. Killegrew the *English* Embassadour gave sincere demonstrations of his desires to reduce the Kingdome

during the Minority of R. JAMES. II

Kingdome into the haven of tranquillity: but *Monsieur Viriac* the French Orator, or rather the *Guises* Embassadour, strives to launch her forth into the deepe of Civill broyles by his alluring the Chiefes of *Scotland* to restore Popery, and violently re-establish the Queen of *Scots* in her Throne, assuring those of the French Faction (if their resolutions hold firme) should be assured of aide ere Long.

After this many conferences of composition were betwixt the ringleaders of either party, at last Truce was taken, and *Perth* appointed the place of convening: the love of peace and quiet, and loathing of war, are principles which nature hath endued us with: the time of consultation was not to be till the tenth of *February*, and till that day of convening was come, all acts of hostility were to surcease, and so continuing till the Treaty ended.

Neverthelesse *William Kircade* Lord of *Grange*, Governour of *Edenborough* Castle, whose fiery genius made a discord in this sweete harmony of civill concord: The Nobility of both Parties desired him not to be so averse in so happy

happy an opportunity for the Commonalty, nor to set the State upon the rack of discord, under pretence of siding with either Faction: but this wholsom counsell could not any wayes demooove him from his more desperate progresse: whether it were that hee was excited thereto by his confidence in that inexpugnable place, against which hee supposed neither force nor art could so far prevaile as enter or demolish, it being provided with Ammunition and Victuall for a long siege. The Castle hath the advantage of an high rock inaccessible on every part, and fortified by a Fen or lake on the side, and a moate which surrounds it. It may be likewise supposed his courage was sharpened by the whetstone of hope which he fixed on the *French* Forces ready to come, whom he supposed would free him from all exigencies, in that he had sent his brother *James Kircade* not many dayes before into *France* to make knowne their condition, and implore them to send men and money; But how closely soever this crafty counsell was kept, yet it arived at the Regents eares, who knowing the Castle of *Blacknesse* seated on the banks of *Forth*, to be the
 . most

most safe and convenient receptacle for *Kircade*, covertly complies with *Alexander Stuart* the Governour thereof, who wanted ~~his~~ ^{his} behaviour (though of the adverse party) and by faire promises, which were seconded with gifts, he drew him to serve his King, to stay *Kircade*, and seaze on the money at his returne, and the conclusion of this plot gave a just correspondency to the premisses, for *James Kircad* returning from *France* with some 1000⁰ crowns of gold to elevate the spirits of the Queenes party, sailed to *Blacknesse*, not having a thought of the Governours deserting their party, since hee had not long before solemnly vowed never to renounce it: thus did he throw himselfe headlong into the snare, where he was caught, and the treasure seazed on; Whereupon the Governour posts to *Edenborough*, that hee might acquaint the Viceroy with the successe.

Now accurate *Kircade* knowing well that he was circumvented, and at the Enemies disposall, corrupted his keepers and watch with those few crownes hee had reserved, so that by the sodaine change of *Fortunes* wheele, and souldiers perfidiousnesse who were on the watch

watch of a prisoner, he was metamorphis'd into a prisoner, the keyes and custody being delivered him, thus he repayed the fraudulent man in his owne coyne.

The Sunne had not twice runne his course ere *Stuart* with his unarmed company, not harbouring the least suspicion entered, and by the souldiers whom *Kircade* had suborned for the betraying, was presently cast into prison: where having a guard set over him, was kept in fetters; But the tediousnesse of imprisonment caused him study revenge, and opportunity of alienating his Keepers, and the souldiers affection from *Kircade*; so that he might entangle his adversary in the same net which so lately caught him, he being dressed in the garbe of squalour and sorrow, made the indignity of his condition the subject of a dolefull story to fill some of the souldiers eares, entreating them by all those old eyes of souldiers fidelity, by those many hard-ships whereof he participated with them, to commiserate his case, and repaire the breach of trust made by them or their Comrades, by effecting some noble exploit of trust; Lastly, to wipe off by some officious performance

performance, when opportunity might
be their owne, with those blots of disgrace
injected upon that *quandam* Governour,
the very deformity of their so closely
circumvented, & depressed Governour,
and the remembrance of his former dig-
nity, caused the common souldiers melt
with pittie and compassion, and in this
nick of time, *Fortune* presented a pat op-
portunity to the souldiers acceptance
for innovation of their condition, and
thus it happened: *Kircade* to demon-
strate him selfe a loving Husband, would
with his maniall servants accompany
his Wife, departing from him out of
the Castle: but he was no sooner forth,
then hastily shot out by the combined
souldiers, who brake open the prison
doores, and caused a sequestration passe
twixt the fetters and *Alexander Stuar's*
legges, setting him gently at liberty. He
(*Fortune* delighting to play the *Chame-
lions* part) of a President became a priso-
ner, of a captive is become a Captaine,
and the Castle (as if willing) to shew it
selfe a changeling to day, it favoured
this, yesterday the other party.

While frequent betrayings, Peers re-
volting, & Regents murders, infested
the Kingdome, the most eminent of
either

either party wearied with the sustentation of so long and grievous dissensions upon the forementioned 10th. of February met at Perth, to consult about the reducing of the Kingdome to its former quiet. The Viceroy accompanied with others of the Nobility of the Kings party, appeared; for the Queens party, there was present the Earle of Huntly the Queenes Vicepresident for the North parts of Scotland, with the chiefe of the *Hamiltons*, and the rest whose affections were conglutinated to her, there it was concluded by the interposition of *Queen Elizabeths* power; After long debates had about the conjunction of King and Queen in Regency, that there should be a cessation from armes on both sides, and an act of perpetuall oblivion upon all offences committed, except the murdering of the King, *Murrey*, and *Lenox*, Protectors: private wrongs were to be forgotten, least concord should be infringed, and private and publique injuries were to have their pardons; all mercenary souldiers to be disbanded, save foure companies which the Regent was to keep on foote so long as the Parliament might conceive any profit accruing thence to the Kingdome; all should embrace

embrace the Religion professed in Scotland, acknowledge the Kings Primacy, and Supremacy, as well in Jurisdiction as Authority: that whatsoever should bee enterprized after the publication thereof in the Queens name, to be null, and of no validity, whether publickly or privately acted. To fulfill these Articles, both parties were bound by oaths, delivering of Hostages, and other pledges, so that civill dissensions grew sleepey, and Peace was obtained by the Protectors speciall vigilancy and care: untill that the Lord Grange (a man rather blowing tempests then commodious breath) both despising the King and Viceroyes authority, not desiring the security of his Countrey, sought more for the opportunity of fomenting War, being fed with the maine hope of aid from *France* and *Flanders*.

For no sooner was the Truce expired, but he thundered with a minacing kind of noyse upon the City of *Edenburgh*, infesting the Citizens with continuall excursions, making their houses sacrifices, by throwing granadoes and scalding pitch thereon; Hee sent such thundring Nuncios into the most famous streets in the City, as that scarce any

any passed without extreame danger of his life. Nor was the *Edenburghians* much short of him in rage, after they had once taken up armes in defence of their City; For being set downe before the Castle, they cast up a slight worke, not ceasing night and day to raise Forts in such convenient places as might hinder the *Castilians* excursions, so that their City was not so much exposed to the fury of the mercuries fire, although their houses were shot thorow, yet they walk in more security: to conclude, they turne the edge of *Granges* violence & fury, they divert the waters course, that in stead thereof, affliction might run in to the Castle: the diverting of which, and the mingling lime with the water in standing pools, caused many slight skirmishes; At the foot of the rock sweetly issued forth a fountaine of very pleasant water: to defend which, the besieged sallied out at a postern, erecting a bulwork that might secure their water: & such as were wont to go up and down for water, the besieger on the contrary strove to cut them off from it, thus no day passed, wherein *Mars* did not display his bloody colours. A great slaughter there was of the common soldiers

died, and one Captain, whose quarters was neare *Guthberts Church*. *Abrafon* a Commander, while hee in the night carelesly walking the round, was overtaken by a bullet, which summoned him and five more of the common sort to appeare at Deaths Court. The besieged threw *Guanadoes*, shot wild-fire, which lighting upon poore thatched Cottages, burne them, and not far from the West gate, many stately buildings with Ware-houses full of rich Merchandize run the same hazard.

The Citizens were surrounded with feare and care, supposing the City but fuel for *Gunnadoes*, nor did pendent danger or timidity so much affright them; the fire being alwayes extinguished by the care of their servants: nor did the daily terrors trouble them so much, as did the urgent waves of care torture the Regents breasts: for though he had besieged the Castle, yet there was a famine of Engines offensive in his Camp.

The Protector (least he should spend his time to no purpose) sent divers convenient men to divert the Governour from the *Queenes* party, and to embrace peace; and to this end proffered him very reasonable conditions. While things

things were in a reasonable posture, these instructions being given; the men whom *Monro* had selected to treat, set forward to meet, and treat with *Perren* the Lord *Grange's* Nephew, betwixt *Leith* and *Edenborough*, where they manifested the Regents great desire to avoid effusion of blood, desiring withall that they would surrender themselves, be obedient to the Protector, acknowledge the Kings authority. But these Propositions had no other answer of the courageous young Gallant, then an obstinate denyall and refusall, nor would he transact the negotiation of peace; The Treaty breaking off, both parties departed in great rage.

The Scots being trained up in the Academy of *Mars*, least (through idleness at home) they should prove ill Proficients) travelled into *Holland*, *Sweetland*, & *France*: there giving many demonstrations of valour; following *Pallas* close at the heels.

But while *Edenborough* was the stage of Warre, Mr. *John Knox*, as if inspired by heaven, in a most eloquent Sermon, gives a prediction of the assaulting of the Castle, which as it was a goodly act, so it should want no lesse success,

and

and

during the Minority of K. JAMES. 21

and that mad man Grange should come over the walls, and rubbish in a rope to treat, which succeeded according to his words.

The French King sent Monsieur Grange to understand how affaires stood, who writ backe that Scotland & England were united by League, that his propositions of conjoyning the King and Queen in government, on tolleration of the Popish Religion, would be null, besides it could not be effected without the High Court of Parliament, who had already removed her from the Throne, and extirpated Popery roote and branch, and that the Viceroy with the consent of the Councell, had sent the Queene and Roman religion into perpetuall banishment.

Queene Mary (a Lady of an undaunted spirit) hearing hereof, excites all Princes to send aid, even of his Holinesse himselfe, and she privately covenants with the Guises to set her at liberty.

Anno Domini 1573.

Morton seeing the siege prolonged, the Governours audacity, and the slow progresse in besieging, produced more detrement to the besiegers, then to the besieged; withall considering that his small

small forces were not potent enough to enter for a place every way fortified, sent to implore of *England* men and ammunition, which was condescended unto upon these conditions, that the *Viceroy* should not make any composition with the besieged, without the *Queens* consent; that he should not receive protest, or succour any *English* fugitives; and if the *Castle* should be surrendered, that what ever was in it, should be free booty for the besiegers, save what was the *Kings* *Utensils* or precious *Ornaments*.

The *Protector* being great with desire to obtain the *Castle*, grants all the *Propositions*. Not long after, the *English* *Navy* laden with *Cannon*, *Engines* of all sorts, powder and iron bullet, & other ammunition, laid at anchor in the *Haven* of *Leith* near *Forth*, where the *Sea* stretcheth forth one of her arms to embrace the floods. Besides, *William* *Dunry* *Marshall* of *Barnick*, marched into *Scotland* by land with 1500 *Foot*, who declared Her *Majesties* of *England* sincere love and ardent affection to Her *Neighbours* of *Scotland*, and that they might give a candid manifestation thereof. This exploit was undertaken, the great

test part of which charge and trouble Shee sustained her selfe, that they might restore them to their former freedom and peace: which ere they would not effect, their owne freedom and peace should run the same hazard, all which Shee hoped they would not forget to remember.

The *English* and *Scots* having joyned Forces ere they mounted their Canon, fought by all meanes possible to have the Castle surrendred: but the Canons of treaty not making any breach in their breasts, they begin furiously to assault the Castle, so that 4. of the Castle Towers begin to tumble for fear: then moale like they undermined and rayfed Trenches upon the sharpe side of the hill. Since nature had prohibited the surrounding it, *Drury* supplied what ever was deficient for opposing, so that no man might passe in or out of the Castle. That performed, hee mounts 30. brasse pieces, with which he batters the walls for foure dayes together without any intermission, so that in fine *David's* Tower receiving many wounds, yeelds it selfe captive to ruine, and with an hideous noyse layes its airy head on the ground, leaving the Defendant naked

to the enemies fury : the first day when as yet there was scarce hope left of resisting, while their bodies were not defatigated, they valiantly received the charge, and maintained the breach, sending ever and anon Embassadors to death, or the Chirurgions, to tell them that the Messengers had shewed more of tumult then valour in entring the walls, art countermined art, and force was answered with force, having hitherto endured what cruelty could afflict. At last they begin to dispaire of their strength, either in that the Cannons sent such showers of lead (which watered their bodies with drops of blood) or that the rocke brake, or their houses fell, or in that the number of their slaine and wounded were many, or that Captain Trotter was fallen, who while hee lived, made good the breach with his owne sword.

The *English* perceiving their courage to be queld, filling the ayre with their cryes, sets ladders to the lower walls halfe ruinated, getting over, some few resisting, and those few ill armed for resistance being already conquered with griefe, were beaten down; The souldiers in the lower tower seeing themselves

not

not able to resist the insulting *English*, retire into the upper, but no sooner there then assaulted with the distrust of their owne and the places debility, for they were driven into great straits by reason of the penury of water, which caused such debility of body, as they could not endure any more hardship. All was resolved now to yeeld, a parley was desired, the next day Truce was taken, *Henry Ley* an *English* man, and *George Fleck* a *Scot*, *Marton's* Sisters son, were delivered as Hostages. The Lord *Grange*, *Robert Melvine*, and *Petarow* climbing over the walls, for the gates were obstructed, (*Knox* his prophesie in this being accomplished) came to treat with *Diury*: Their demands were to enjoy life and security, but could obtaine nothing, save to yeeld themselves and all they had to the *Queene of Englands* mercy: In this pittifull plight and deplorable condition (seeing the laws of necessity must be obeyed) they yeeld themselves up to the Conquerours pleasure, and the *Queen of Englands* mercy: the common souldiers laying down their arms were safely dismissed. After the Castle was surrendred, many considerable persons were taken prisoners: among o-

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thers these were of speciall note, *Alexander Hume* being the flower of his Family, and in the flower of his strength, the Lord *Grange* a man couragious and valiant; Secretary *Matlaine* renowned among strangers, and adored by such as knew him for his valour, with *John* his Brother, who afterwards was Chancelour, whose youth was decked with singular vertue and excellency in Arts, especially with the imitation of his Brother, *Petarow* one of great authority and estimation amongst those of his owne Faction, *Robert Melvine* whose accurate ingenuity could sustaine the most weighty affaires; besides *Cockman* and *Mosney* two rich Citizens of *Edenborough*, and the renowned Countesse of *Arguile*, the late wife of *James* the fifth, who was the daughter of an Harlot.

Thus skill and valour of the *English* in besieging, caused the Castle and 200. souldiers to surrender themselves in the space of 33. dayes; as for *Matlaine*, hee lay long under the tyranny of the gout and crampe, which ceased upon his whole body. Natures candle being come to a snuffe, which was extinct by the breaking in of that vast Ocean of sorrow and sicknesse while hee was in prison

son at *Leith*, or else he dyed voluntarily to avoid the enemies severity: he was a man whom nature had adorned with the accoutrements of accuratenesse and prudence, and would have exhibited the same, if *Fortune* (the over-swaier of humane counsells) had not delighted to make him like her selfe, blinde with publique calamities, but mortals are not cautelous enough to withstand *Fortunes* fury. It was reported that *Matlain* poisoned himselfe: after the Castles surrender, *George Douglas* the Regents Brother with a guard was sent to receive the treasure, guns, and the Kings Utensels, the souldiers according to the agreement having the goods and treasure given them for pillage, which the Citizens had sent thither as to a most safe treasury. Not many dayes after, Queen *Elizabeths* pleasure was exhibited and made known, the Lord *Grange* and his Brother *James* were executed by the common Hang-man in the Marketplace of *Edenborough*, where the people displayed his gallantry in its colours, relating how great & how many gulphs of dangers he had shut for the publique liberty, what attempts he had undertaken against the *French* and *English*, for

the safety and honour of his Countrey, when he was even ready to suffer death, no tongue suffered his former renown to be forgotten, notwithstanding all this, the sad remembrance of their City burning, being fresh in their memorie, cryed so loud in their eares, as they sought revenge by seeing him suffer: *Mosney* and *Cockran*, both Gold-smiths, took their journeys into another world from the Gallows,

Queene Elizabeth obtaining of the Protector that the lives and estates of *Hume*, *Petarow*, and *Melvin* should be preserved with the rest, onely their persons should be imprisoned: by this act of clemency she became admired for mansuetude and mercy,

Thus the *English* seeing a period to those disasters, they came to quiet, (coming thither by invitation of the Protector, and compulsion of *Grange* his rashnesse) leaves *Scotland* in tranquillity, and with the losse of a few men returned with their prize to *Barwicke*.

The raging stormes of civill war being overblown, the heate of killing, firing and spoiling were allaid. And now *Morton* to induce the bloody wounded & warriors, to embrace peace, quiet, and humanity,

humanity, with great diligence educated the noble young branches in the liberall sciences, that the publique safety and Kingdomes tranquillity might have firme foundation; he did not give any manifestation of grudge against the *Hamiltons*, who were in those days no lesse potent in power then allies, but rather labors to compose such differences as kept the Nobility disunited; & to this end calls a Parliament at *Edenborough*, in which, for the publique good, he suppresseth divorces, adulteries, pillaging, murthers, rapine, burning, robbing, and luxurie, besides many acts he passed against cosenage in bargaining, and out of the rest selects a chiefe number (whom long experience had endued with knowledg fit for such undertakings) to consult about State affaires. Hee made all Malignants to become Aspen leaves, austerely punishing such as had contaminated their hands in the late Kings blood, or were any wayes conscious thereof: he constituted Sir *John Carmichell* a gallant spirit, Warden of the *Marches*, gave him an annuall stipend, and the command of so many souldiers as might prohibite those violaters of humane institutions, who

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casting off all obedience to the league, made incursions and wasted the borders of *England*: not to expatiate, he brought forth many hopefull blossomes for future government, being of an honourable presence, to receive the popular applause, in that he trod in the steps of moderation, not satiating or thirsting after blood, but with the sword of Justice cut away all corrupt matter where ever it was.

This weather was too faire to continue long, for seeing himselfe to be invested with command, hee lets loose the raines, riding after lust and covetousnesse, making incursions into the Subjects coffers, & under the pretext of Justice, makes the Law denounce severity, that hee might the sooner fill the jawes of his greedy avarice. This sodaine commutation exhibited as sodain rumors, for *Fame* now began to blast, rather then blazen his nanre. He called the Court Officers to such a strict account, as that they did not without some misery performe: having exhausted their treasures, they were then to informe the Judges selected for that purpose, of all that had eaten flesh in *Lent*, who were commanded to appear: and

and if they could not free themselves thereof by oath, the Judges pronounced them guilty of the breach of the Law, and inflicted punishment according to the Statute, which the Protector seldome or never remitted: but when he perceived the Commonwealth impoverished, he supposed it safer to enhance privately the Kings coine, then publiquely to gape after the Citizens estates. And now being Lord of an ample fortune, he maintained his retinue with the dignity of moderation in food and apparrell, converting both publique and private riches to honour & magnificence, erecting that Palace of *Dalkeith* to his no small charge, adorning it with Tapestry and incomparable pieces of art, so that its splendor almost soars to a Majestick statelineffe; he caused rich pieces of silver and gold to be coyned which to this day is hoarded up in Usurers coffers: on the one side the gold bore King *James* the sixts Portraicture, with the inscription of *In utramq; paratus* on the one side: on the other side was a Lyon rampant, *Mars* in a double tressure counterflowred, being the royal Arms of *Scotland* within this inscription, *Partere subjectos, et debellare super-*

bos : The silver pieces bore two swords with *Traians* Motto, which hee together with the sword delivered to the Major of the City.

Prome si mereor, si non, in me.

He was the first that brought the detriment of brazen coine to the Common-wealth : for the *Scots* before this had nothing currant but gold and silver, which now was corrupted both at home & in the Netherlands by the Merchants, who being slaves to their unjust gaine, transported the starling money into forraign parts.

These his exactions were observed by an ingenious foole of his, *Patrickke Bovy*, who used ever and anon to rub his Masters soares, as may candidly appeare by this subsequent story. It so fortuning that some importunate beggers beseeched the Viceroy to relieve their poverty : which being over-heard of the Foole, it was as earnestly begged to have these importunate fellows burned, which moved the Regent extreamly, so that he told him he was an uncharitable man, not to shew mercy to those that so ardently sought it : hereupon the Foole instantly replied, what and if ye commit these as fuell to the flames

flames to day, ere the Sun shall run his course, to morrow you can make as many rich men beggers, intimating thereby that his rapacity being conjoynd to covetousnesse, eate up the Citizens fortunes.

But in conclusion, having reduced the Kings coffers to a little purse, hee sets upon the Clergie, purposing to make them a bit to stay his hungry stomach; Such Benefices as were vacant, the revenue being small, he bestowed upon any Protestant Ministers: but those of a greater value were conditionally given to Court Preachers that his clyents and favourites might have some annuall fruit of their labour; His spurious brats were the enjoyers of Rectories and other Church Benefices which were no lesse faire then profitable; In this storme these were the barnes into which the spirituall mens harvests were gathered.

But be pleased to go retrograde with me in observing the Churches Ataxy even from the beginning, for it is worth your review. Upon the Protestants desire to Queen Mary for the sustentation of their Ministers, seeing all the spiritualls were in the possessions of Papists:

Shee assembled the High Priests, the Prelates, and such of the Popish Clergy as were of especiall note, admonishing rather then entreating them, because reliefe could be no otherwise obtained for the Protestant Ministers to put to their assisting hands: Shee was confident there was not any in that great Convention who would ether refuse to relieve or excuse the Ministers poverty, which Shee desired might bee done willingly, in that the diminution of their fruits could not be done without injury. The issue of the meeting was a setting a part of the thirds of Spiritualities, with which her Majestie was to relieve the Orthodox Ministers, as if it were a meere donative; But the conclusion seemed to either party a collision. The Popish faction grievously complained that their wings were clipped, the Protestants suppose themselves not at all sublevated by that affected munificence.

After this a Remonstrance of the Ministers depends is drawn up to the Protector Morton, which he seemes to take into serious consideration, promising to cut the Popelings avarice, and with it a'l cause of strife, declaring that hee would

would not be deficient in any thing advantageous to the Church, and that every Minister whose life and doctrine were inculpable, should be supplied with a competency of estate annually, if that the thirds might be granted His Majestie: The Clergie was induced by this pollicitation to subscribe to the compact, obliging them irrevocably to performance. The Viceroy catching the fish he angled for, knowing he wanted ability to perform what was promised, hee supposed it the best way (as the case stood) to commit the cure of 3 or four parishes to one man, that out of the reliques of the thirds might arise a great treasure: this he conceived to be the best gaine those times would afford.

But the Church (although in vaine) exclaimes that the covenant was infringed while hee made all fish that came to his net, the Ministers were instant and urgent with the Protector, declaring that to appoint Ministers for every Church, and more ample stipends according to the agreement for every minister, was a matter no lesse requisite then of absolute necessity: he with great reluctancy after much debate, refers the businesse

businesse to the Cuncel-table, to whom the Clergy exhibited their bill of complaint against the Viceroy (men of prevalency in the State) declared their sence therein, but nothing was obtained of the Viceroy save delayes; the griefe of this repulse stuck so fast in the Clergies breasts, as that twixt them and the Regent there was a cessation of friendship; which instigated them perpetually, and openly to chastise his libidinosity, dissect his avarice, and aggravate the matter by invectives: but all this winde would shak no corne, for their thundering words was so far from terrifying of him, as that hee did not so much as stop their mouths.

Much about this time (after a long perigrination) *Andrew Melvine* returnes to his native soyle (if my judgment fail me not) in the thre tongues, and other polite learning, was not inferiour to many, so exquisite in the Pulpit and lists, as the Andrepolitan Divines could not goe equiPAGE: and in Saint *Andrews*, both his doctrine and authority were more prevalent then any other mans, he being seasoned with the *Genevian* discipline, drew some young heads to embrace his opinions, of re-
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forming the Church of Scotland, according to the Idea of Geneva, which hee prosecuted with such vehemency, as that his spleene began to rise at the proposall of any other Discipline, then that which he prosecuted, not at all calling to minde, that the Government of a City is different from the government of a Kingdome. But he supposed that if this Discipline should be established, he with some others of his associates, might steere the Ship of the Church of Scotland as they pleased; to effect which, he inveighes against the office of of Bishops openly in the Pulpit, defaming them so that they might be depressed, with what envy could inflict; hee professed that there was a parity in the ministry, and that Ministers were not inferiour to Bishops: and those Tenets were no sooner broached then there were two sorts of men to drink it up; one was Laicks, supposing this the direct way to obtain Spiritualities into their own disposing; the other was Clergy, who by the slip of ambition grew higher in the desire of honour: these men iustamed the already incited people by their hot disputes, and state-medling Sermons, which caused an unbridled and indomitable

table licentiousnesse of tumults; a great part of *Scotland* had their affections conglutinated to erect the *Geneva Discipline*, and extirpate Episcopall authority and dignity: these vapours arising caused a cruell tempest, which tossed the Arke of the Church. In this storme the Arch-Bishop of *St. Andrewes* and *Glasgow* laboured with a strong hand against *Melvine*, administering such things as that season required. *Adamson* Arch-bishop of *St. Andrewes*, made his ingenuity shoot poynt blank at the *Geneva Discipline*, accurately confuting it in the Pulpit, wounding *Melvin*, and his Independentiall Tribe even to the soule, by the sword of his preaching: but the dissentions after long exagitation flew as high as the Vice-Royes eares; hee being a man without all controversie, who knew to fish in such molested puddles, was not much grieved at the Clergies clashing, supposing that in the future all Bills of complaints henceforth would arise from the Clergy: so that he by blowing and fanning the fire of debate, rather forgeth destruction for them, then laboured to extinguish it; when, as it became him to have fought against these

these bold men by the dint of reason or chastisements, not to have permitted their Antagonists to have beene blemished with bitter railings in the Pulpits, and freely to divest them of all the plumes of honour and dignity in the Convocation.

The Orthodox party being afflicted by diuturnall molestations, made piteous complaints of the injuries and contumelies wherewith they were oppressed, desiring the *Protectors* Auxiliatory hand against the Church disturbers; he by this time being defatigated with connivency, labours to take up the quarrell, putting them in minde of the assemble at *Leith*, where hee exhorted them to follow peace amongst themselves, not to raise any uproares under the pretence of discipline, not to innovate any thing in the reformed Religion, so long as the King was in his minority: for the Vice-Roy was not ignorant of the animosity and violence of these Disciplinary Innovators: the Nobility plots, and the Clergies Pleibeian spirits, determining so long as the least spark of composing their dissentions did but appeare, to endure all things: but his patience and former connivency gave

gave such fuell to the flames of the Ze-
lois fire, as that neither riches, autho-
rity, or counsell could extinguish; so
that it had beente farre better never to
have given them a sword, then after-
wards to have resisted them being so
prevalent.

Anno Domini. 1574.

While these sparks of intestine dis-
sentions were rather raked up in em-
bers than dead: the Papists and such of
the Nobility as were blinded by French
presents, consulted more like so many
F'ranticks then Counsellours to seize
upon the Princes person, and so to
carry him into France; and to disrobe
the Vice-Roy *Morton* of his authority;
But the Protector was not deficient in
wit or prudence to divert those furious
streames and imminent dangers: for as
from the beginning he had protected
the English party, so had he kept the
French under his girdle; withall repo-
sing his whole confidence, and the
kingdomes safety in *Queen Elizabeth*,
as in a sure refuge, desirous to sift out
what opinion those who were about
his Majesties person had of him, re-
taining very harmlesse followers, who
by their sugered and oratoricall expres-
sions,

sions, even enchanted all tender
cares.

Now lest a gap might be left open to
ambition, and his enemies hatred, he
was vigilant over the Churches tran-
quility, the Cities safety, the king-
domes incolumity, and his Majesties
honour, and when the poore could find
no redresse in their miseries from the
Judges Tribunals, he constituted others
to heare their complaints. Great was
the respect he exhibited to *George Buchan-*
nan, one whom the Muses had adorned
with their influences, more than any
of his contemporaries, whose fame
was augmented, by the speciall care
demonstrated in educating *King James*,
with all politick learning, and wisdom:
nor did his respects rest solely in *Bu-*
chanan, but it extended it selfe to every
good Tutor. But now you must be-
hold the Scene altered; for *Morton*
heretofore intentive on publike af-
faires, now whether by human frailty or
by the destiny of ruling became infla-
med with lust and javarice, polluting
the secret Chambers of the pallace
by the foule blast of adultery, and
desowring of Virgins, thinking thus
to wax strong in pleasure, became
weak

weake in body and authority: for hee was a frequenter of unseasonable riotings, baths, and such places which art or nature had made delicate: and pretending the insupportable ponderosity of the weale publike, he invents exquisite and nimble wayes of poling the Commons, and seeing that there was not any subject for him to exercise his sword upon, he pretended to lay *Barkleyes* wood equall with the ground, in that it was a receptacle of Theeves: and when the earth called for weapons, into whose hands she may pay her Tribute, hee called for all men who were able to beare Armes to march after him against this great Forrest, and all to be in readinesse at the sound of a Trumpet: but there being a frustration of divers musterings, he gave over the expedition, disbanding such as were content to pay for their absence: but the rest continued in armes.

Read the Bishop of *Orkney* disposing his whole estate upon pious uses, and maintenance of Students, was frustrate of his desire by the Vice-Roy, who made his Testament null and of no validity: (as if hee had authority to dispose of mens fortunes) threat-
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ning to inflict punishment upon the Executors if they should endeavour to fulfill his Will and Testament : nor did he stay here , for in a most ravenous manner he invaded Houses, Lands and Treasure, confiscating the richest Merchants estates, as if guilty of most heinous crimes , defrauding them of their most proper goods.

• Nor did his rapacity onely catch flies , but he soared for great Fowles, such of the Nobility as were descended from ancient Progenitors, he obliterated with some blot or other of their Ancestors, which hee had collected from the leaves of Antiquity, exacting of them vast summes of money, which were as so many additions to enlarge his fortunes : but recollecting himselfe, supposing that the Nobilities love and mutuall amity were materiall props to uphold his sliding power, he begun to foment enmity, jealousy, hatred, and injuries amongst them, that so matter of offence (which consequently induceth punishment might be administred.) But although they were affronted by whole troops of contumelies, charged with multitudes of injuries ; yet they deferred to seek revenge until opportunity

nity was theirs, making temperance and wisdom their guides in this tempestuous night.

Lastly, this horse-leech exhausted so much treasure out of the veins of the body of Scotland, as his Coffers could well containe, stretching himselfe forth to embrace covetousnesse, and avarice, and this was all under the pretence of publike service: which not onely enriched himselfe, but also his favourites patrimony: also he supposed that *England* might be within the line of his avarice; for he desired that some annuall stipend might be assigned to him, and those of his party: but *Queen Elizabeth* was adverse to his desires, being seconded by her counsell; which denyall had the taste of an injury in *Mortons* pallet, so that hee laid it to heart.

Anno Domini. 1575.

Whilst domestick dissentions took a little rest, the Vice-Roy *Morton* begun to cast an eye upon the Publike, fortifying Castles, performing many good acts, according to the Counsels, desires, the beautifying of the Kingdome with inward and outward Ornaments of Market places, Regall structures, palaces

laces, Courts, finishing with Majestical magnificence his building at *Dalkeith*; moreover he subdued that part of Scotland which is adjacent to Ireland, & reducing the *Æbudans* to yeeld obedience to the Queen of England, he stops likewise all excursions into *Ulster*, admonishing the Islanders to forbear all acts of hostility against her Majesties subjects, or to intermeddle with the English government in *Ireland*.

After this he summoned the Lawyers in Scotland to assemble, (under the specious pretence, about the restriction of robbing on the Borders) but the event was to confiscate mens estates, notwithstanding all other pretences: but the discovery augmented his hatred, and diminution of authority. Thus whilst the Protector became vilified for his avarice, a suddain accident happened, which administered cause of complaint to the English; and had well nigh been a Leak to let in whole floods of warre into the State: which was thus, Sir *John Carmichael*, the valient Governour of *Lidsdale*, Sir *John Foster*, Governour of the middle borders; with the Governour of *Barwick*, *Francis Russell*, eldest sonne of the Earle of

of Bedford, Sir George Heron, Cuthbert Collinwood, Henry Fennick; as also others of the Gentry in Northumberland, meeting on Redswire hill in Ridsdale, on the confines of Scotland, where Sir John Foster there commander, begun to expatiate himselfe in the detriments which were incident to the English by the Scots, as that their goods were made booties: and after complaints made, there was not restitution; he insisted likewise on the delivering of all Fugitives. But Carmigell retorts his arguments on him, layes open the grievances which the English had brought into the Borders by disquieting them with plundering and spoyling. When these sharpe soares were in dressing, (haughty spirits not brooking a haughty word) twixt chiding and striving arose a tumultuous hubbub amongst the Borderers, who had encompassed the Governours: in the dispute Carmichel was made Captive; Victory residing on the English brow; so that they tooke that opportunity to pillage the Scots of such things as were brought thither for sale; but while they gazed too much on plunder, and were hurried with temerity

merity, the Scots surpris'd the victory: for they raising the Countrey by their clamours, as they runne through Townes and Fields, gathered themselves into a body at *Jedburgh*; from whence marching towards the English, they made fury, and the sword hew a way through the sides of their enemies, to regaine their prey: the number of the slaine on the English part were many, amongst the rest Sir *George Heron*, Knight, *Carmichell* espying the defeat, made his escape to the Scots, whom he encouraged to charge home: the flying English, lest that they should make a safe and faire retreat. The Governour *Foster*, *Francis Russell* his sonne in law, *Cuthbert Collinwood*, *Henry Fennicke*, and divers others perceiving an escape impossible, accepted of quarter, who were carried to the Regent at *Delkeith*; He received them with all courtesie, and after they had entred Bond to appeare at a certain day in *Scotland*, he sent them home with a safe convoy.

But this disaster was no sooner arrived at the Court, by the wings of Fame, being secouded by letters from the Governours own hands, then the Queens minde was lifted off the hinge
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of patience, and hurried away by the violence of anger: nor did *Garmichell's* fact so much incense her, as the *Prote-ctors* ambition, or rather negligence, besides the *Scots*, (whom shee had next under God) reduced to their pristine liberty, dignity, and safe tranquillity, should against all law or right in time of Treaty fall upon the *English*; and to lead away in a triumphing manner *Sir John Foster*, with that hopefull and illustrious noble youth *Francis Russell*, who fought onely to escape out of deaths jawes: Nay after all this to the contumely of the *English* Nation, force a subscription, and delivery of pledges for their returne, these were as so many goads to drive forward her already incensed minde: the transaction hereof put both the borders in a posture of warre, which were ready almost to joyne battle: but *Morton* shewed his experimentall prudence in accusing the *English* heady Governour, who caused the multitude run into this offence, in beseeching her Majestie not to condemn him, ere she heard him answer for himselfe, desiring her Highnesse remember his ancient demerits, and what great fires of trouble would have their being from

from this spark of dissention, and how it might stand with her Majesties honour to raise a warre, which must be maintained with the blood of many of her loyall Subjects, and all for the offence of a few : but if Shee would not lend an eare to his humble desires, then lastly let her but looke upon the common cause, which begs a defence of the peace betwixt the two Kingdomes, lest that *Scotland* having a deficiency of *Englands* ayd, might be necessitated to call in the *French*, that the hand of her benevolence towards *Scotland* might not be contracted by reason of this sodaine tumult ; he likewise declared that there was not any thing done by publique consent, but 'twas the fact of the Commanders and souldiers as imprudence or fury had precipitated, after the receipt of a dammage : besides it should be very perspicuous to her Majestie, that ere time was grown much elder, he would doe such good offices for her State, as might countervaille those inconveniencies already happened, and as for questioning the Governour in *Scotland*, he answered that the President in *Henry the 7th* Reign, was his apology : for when expiation of Sir Robert Carr

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(that noble Knight and governour of the *Middleborders*) death was sought after, it was concluded that there should be a meeting held in *Scotland*, where the Governours had power to enquire after all misdemeanours, plundering, pillaging, and spoyling, and that to be performed without any dram of hatred or envy. But the producing of such a hoary headed instance, rather stimulated then repressed the Queens anger; for Shee supposed that this act of prescribing a place of convening, was a stain cast upon her honour, and that it rather flowed from the Regents arrogancy of minde then otherwise; and to remedy these injuries, Shee askes advice of the Councell-Table which way shee should steer her course: some aggravates the complaints more then the rest, but all make such cruell and ingratefull indignities as were done to her Majesties faithfull Subjects by the *Scots*, the subject of their exclamations; others again insisted upon the Regents haughtinesse, in deciding the controversie in *Scotland*, but all of them concluded, that so fordaine a tumult (not worthy the mentioning) was to fight a cause for waging war. The Queen being overcome by
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the authority of such reasons tending to peace, as her counsell exhibited, likewise perceiving that a great storm might fall upon *Brittaine*, arising from these fogs of dissention, Shee remitted the crime, and was reconciled, only requiring that *Carmicbell* might bee sent into *ENGLAND*, according to the Articles before agreed upon. This though not without a certaine reluctancy of grieve, yet by a necessary compulsion was condiscended unto. The Viceroy seeing hopes of quiet were not within a kenning by any other ways, then condiscention, went to the Boundrod in the confines of *Scotland* to the Queenes Substitue the Ea: of *Huntington*, where in most ample manner declaring the tumults great crime, freeing the State from any such act, and denying that the League made betwixt the two Kingdoms did oblige him to deliver up *Carmichel*, notwithstanding lest he should bethought author of effusio of so much blood, and raising so great troubles, he would deliver him according as the Privy-councell had advised, lest hee of himselfe might do any thing prejudiciall to the State. *Carmicbell* was guarded to *Torke*, where he rather tasted the

entertainment of a guest then of a prisoner, being afterwards dismissed with large rewards, and his return brought a return of his former honours, with an addition of Regency over the whole Marshes; the reinvestiture caused him with a vigilant eye to overlooke the Confines, rewarding all freebooters & peace-disturbers with an halter for their labour, the rest being terrified by the punishing of offenders, left their trade of robbing, stealing, and theeving. The *English* entirely affected the Viceroy for restraining limitanean robbers.

In this yeare the Preciscians forgetting their Ministeriall modesty, raging because no redresse was had about their stipends, were so presumptuous as to utter what ever their fancy dictated, or act what they adjsudged convenient, but the Regents remembrance of the Treaty at *Leith*, which was that there should not be any innovation in Religion, the King being in his Minority, stopt their mouths.

In this yeare dyed *James Hamilton* Earl of *Arran*, and Duke of *Castleberauld* in *Poitier*, a Prince descended of the Royall line, Grandchild to *James* the second of *Scotland*, after the death
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of James the 5th. which was in the vigor of his age, and Mary his daughter succeeding him in his Throne, had for her Protector; This James who was declared to bee Heire apparant to the Crown, a man he was of a milde and tractable disposition, who was ready to embrace tranquility and avoid trouble, if that turbulent spirits and fawning friends had not dimov'd his mind from its naturall hinges, who more regarding their owne ambition then his honour, drew him from his retyred life to undergoe the publique government after his transvection of Mary Qu: of Scots into France, there to be espoused to the *Dolphine*, where he was created Duke of *Castle-berault*, and Captain over a troop of Horse, armed cap-a-pee: but after he had laid down the Scepter of his authority he tooke, was reinvested with his former nature, being far removed from Courtly ambition: He was every way happy, so that hee began to doate on the sweete running streams of Glott, and peaceably passing over the remainder of his dayes in the company of his friends and Favourites at his owne house: but the boysterous Kingdoms disturbing blasts would not

suffer him to enjoy his rest and quiet, for he that was of unblameable repute, of the Royall blood, and renowned Ancestors, as much as in him lay defended the life and fame of Queen Mary against her rebelling Nobles : although *George Buchanan* the most renowned writer of *Scottish* affairs (whether his instigations were from his owne malice or others I know not) interpreted this his milde disposition in a contrary sense, upbraiding him with imbecillity and sloth. From this root proceeded foure branches male, *James Earle of Arran*, *John Cland*, and *David*, whereof three (being infected with an hereditary disease derived from their Mother) became frantick, *John* was adorned with mildnesse, and munificence left behind him a young twig, which excelled in inward and outward habiliments. *Cland* being the staffe and hope of his Familie, ere that madnesse had seized on him, was fruitfull in the production of many tender branches.

Anno Domini 1576.

The angry Commons and incensed Nobilities fulminations, nothing terrified the hated Vice-Roy from his money-getting way, but that he will make the

the receivers beaccountant to a Boddell for the customes : his avarice was not locked up in the Exchequer, or Revenues ; for setting the Citizens affections to sale ; and trampling upon his owne fame, he caused intermission of Commerce by reason of his immoderate exactions, and perpetuall troubles. But lest hee might appeare secure, he set his thoughts on the Publike, expelling the Grames beyond the River Erke, and brought into subjection other Brambles which cumbered the kingdome ; as for such Border-robbers which stole onely to satisfie Nature with necessities, or such as were fostered up in idlenesse and sloath, being nourished by the hopes of plunder, he labours to reduce those by the manuall Trades of Husbandry, or other employments : and in all parts of the Kingdome inflicted punishment upon offenders, restraining others from the like misdemeanours by the magnitude of punishment ; he placed Garrisons on the Marches for the restraint of incursiōs, which the Borderers made, and robbing of travellers ; he placed likewise Garrisons on the Frontiers next England, for the restraint of any sudden commotion :

constituting *Archibald Douglas* Earle of *Angus*, the top branch of that family, (whose youth was condecorated by the sweetnesse of his Genius) Governour over the Marches, who lest hee should be branded with remissenes, marched straight way to *Dumfreis*, hindering the Annandailes IncurSIONS, compelling the ring-leaders to sweare obedience and fidelity after that they had delivered pledges, he receiued them into favour, so that he settled peace, and managed the rest by delicates while he returned to the Protector: the long tract of secure peace had so mollified the turbulent and disquiet spirits, as that they either betooke themselves to execute civill affaires, or feast themselves with the banquet of peace.

Whilst these things were in agitation, his bosome friends, and the Earle of *Angus*, whom modest ingenuity and innate comity adorned, denounced apparent ruine, heavens vengeance, and ingruent dangers to the Regent, unlesse he would exonerate the communitie and Nobility of those insupportable exactions, which would be an unspeakable comfort to all, whose continuance would be cause of Civill warre

warre : but he being hitherto dandled in Fortunes lap, madly neglected their desire, answering the Nobility with envy, the Commons with contradiction, seeming not to feare the Moon-like face of variable Fortune, who never gives kingdomes of felicity, without Empires of envy. Morton whom power, wealth, and honour had made sublime, yet was set out as a white for malice to shoot her arrowes at, by the inconstancy of fortune, whose recreation it is to tumble the highest stones lowest : or by his owne negligence who had metamorphosed a moderate government into pride, and avarice : every mans mouth now is expanded in defamations, as against one who had practised unlawfull pleasures, fornication, adultery ; nay in one word to say all, all kinde of wickednesse : his lust brought forth the childe of covetousnesse, which gaped, and with an ardent longing after the Citizens estates, he called an assembly of Lawyers, which rather had an eye to the greatnesse of the Fee, then the goodnesse of the cause, so that you might have heard more men condolling for the extraction of their estates, then of their blood.

I will not commemorate the many exactions of money, which were imposed by the rigour of Law, the more prudent were alwayes against such gaine, because they produced hatred; but whatsoever Fame may prattle, 'tis evident as the Sunne in his length, that he was more servile to his avarice then anger, that the most rich were his prey, that his judgement was more directed by the heapes of gold, then heinousnesse of Delinquents crimes; that the least offences many times bore the greatest punishments; that he faithfully observed the League with England; that hee caused money of the greatest value to be coyned; that hee adjudged 'twixt opposites with all equity, and that hee honoured Justice, and Piety: those things he performed for the publike good; other things were acted as private malice dictated, which made demerres in his magnificent performances: his eyes sparkled with anger against the whole race of *Hamiltons*, whether innocent, or no; besides that hereditary hatred they bore to the *Douglases*, he dreaded them as fatall enemies to him, according to the warning given him by an
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old Prophetickall Rhime, admonishing him to take heed of the Earle of *Arran*, which dignity long continued in the flourishing family of the *Hamiltons*: but he supposed that danger was privately denounced by the *Hamiltons*, the major part whereof he banished, who stepped aside into *England*; but his humane machinations would not divert the punishment so divinely revealed, for he being by *James Stuart* Earle of *Arran* accused of high Treason, was beheaded, as shall be apparent in the sequell: he summoned *Calen Cambell* of the Noble Family of *Arguile*, a man of a sharp wit, to appear on such a day; upon which he not appearing, adjudged him to be proclaimed Rebelle: *Arguile* affirmed the judgement was illegall, since neither the place or day appointed stood with his safety in appearing, neither did it appertaine to the Vice-Roy to adjudge of such matters: this incited *Arguile* to let loose the reines of his anger, supposing he had now got opportunity to suppress the Regents pernicious and intollerable power. He therefore with the Earles of *Aboll* and *Montrosse*, who were of a combined society, accompanied with a great retinue

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went unto the King at *Sterlin*, where finding him with a small number of attendants, they drew up a Remonstrance of such grievances as the Vice-Roy had imposed, to the diminution of the Kings power, painting them forth in contumelious colours; they were seconded by such friends, and fit instruments as were then resident at Court, few of *Mortons* Favourites were present, nor those who were present could excuse such hainous criminations and blots as had been objected: all rather dissimulating his vertues, commemorating his delays, and iniquities, his multitudes of exquisite delapidating arts, and his defatigating the Countrey by Taxes; but the more prudent Nobility perswaded them not to disturb the kingdome by taking up Armes; since such things might be redressed more conveniently by treaty. But *Arguile* would not cease to inculcate, and that with great livour and malignity *Mortons* accusations, for waxing proud by reason of the trust he was invested in. The King with a childs modesty answered, that neither he nor his Counsell could judge of a cause, until they had heard the matter agitated; and to that end he dispatched

dispatcheth Letters 'twixt ambiguous feare and anger unto *Morton*, that he should with all speed repaire to the Court, there to answer such things as should be objected against him, concerning the managing of the Kingdoms affaires. *Morton* considering that there was no safety in going alone, did therefore a long while protract his appearance by various delayes, calling his friends to Counsell, which was the best way for him to steere his course; divers were their opinions, according to the diversities of his Favourites ingenuity: some, as if feare had taught them language, desiring him to have respect unto his owne security, lest his Regency, which he could not long retaine: others againe; seeing the dissention 'twixt him and *Arguile* was civill, that it might be by some reasonable conditions accorded, which if it could be effected, they proposed it as a more safe way: this opinion was generally received of them; as that moderate men were employed to make up the breach 'twixt the Vice-Roy and the Earle; they importunately importuned *Arguile* to desist from further accusing, and to betake himselfe to his former friend.

friendship, but he was deaf on that eare, unless that *Morton* would voluntarily resigne up the Regency; the Protector perceiving the hatred of *Arguile* to be inextinguishable, and that the matter was not to be transacted by friends, he separates himselfe from his enemies power, pondering with himselfe how great a fall it was to have a cadency from Majestical magistracy, to live a private life.

In this boisterous tempest the Precisians, whose pursuite was alwaies after innovation, knowing that the Viceroyes authority was daily villified, they publickly anatomized his words, acts, and counsels. He commanded the Arch-Bishops of *Glasgow* and *St. Andrews* not to shew obedience to the Synods decreetalls: against which command the whole body of the Clergy (as I may so speake) bent their forces, exagitating in the Pulpit his avarice, luxury, and lust, which were very delightfull to the Auditors eares: hence arise an alienation of the Commons and Nobles affections from him, who had administered cause of offence to many of them.

The men that stood up in his defence, were only the few of *Angus* (who was

was allyed to him by blood) the most renowned of the *Douglases*, and *Carmichell* with his armed troops, who exhorted the Protector valiantly to subdue the Commons to his authority, for the establishing of Religion, preservation of his dignity, and reteining of his posterity: thus *Carmichell* seemed to foment war, detesting in most opprobrious manner the pride and arrogancy of *Arguile*, as the sole disturber of the publique tranquillity, unlesse *Morton* would divest himselfe of that most envied title of Viceroy.

But the Protector could not condescend to *Carmichell* in this, least that any cause of a war might be administred, telling him that he reposed more confidence in his innocency then in magistracy, to reverberate the poyson'd darts of his accusators: and withal said, how that it even pierced his reines to heare that his magistracy and authority was contaminated by the tongues of men so prevalent in the Pulpit and Convention, seeing he had exhibited himselfe a most strong defender of Religion and Ecclesiastical Order, that it was his whole endeavour to establish Religion in that forme which the Primitive times

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times had used, to elevate men as their learning and piety required, to have the word of God sincerely taught by able men, to cause unity flourish in the Church : but these disturbances threw all off the hinges in Scotland.

Anno Domini, 1577.

King *James* being defatigated by the quotidian complaints and supplications of *Arguile* (yet lest he might be thought to enterprize the least matter without the Nobles advice, or which had not presidence) called a Parliament, summoning the Peers to appeare at *Sterlin* upon the 10th. of *March*, where he proposed the injuries & complaints of *Arguile* to be examined : but the Viceroy in that he had not potency to swim against the streame of his enemies faction, determined to be as sent both from Parliament and City, that so the State might not be molested, nor this meeting produce tumults, and to this purpose sent *Archibald Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, *John Glame* Chancellour, *William Ruthen* Treasurer, and *John Harris Barron*, with Instructions to demolish such structures of crinations as his enemies had erected.

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bent their whole endeavours to reduce the factions, to embrace concord, and couserve the Viceroy's dignity; the high flown disposition and fierce hope of *Arguile*, could not descend to the matter propounded, so that the way of Treaty could not reconcile so potent Antagonists.

Arguile in a full House of Lords and Commons, commemorates the Protector's unpresidented decree against him, appealing therein to His Majestie and Nobles, desiring them to divest *Morton* of his office, proceed against him as a publique disturber, and cause of all these distractions.

He no sooner had sate down, then *Angus* whom indignation had incensed, prostrating himselfe at the Kings feete, humbly desired His Majestie to give him leave for speaking in the defence of the absent Protector: hereupon His Majestie conferred with the State, commanded him answer what he could; he then undantedly complained that *Morton* (a man every way deserving of the weale publique) was opposed by an army of calumnies, which speak in no other language then untruths and envy, next hee exposed to their view, how
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much of danger was eminent if *Arguil's* haughty contumacy went scotfree, who had so often contemned His Majesty and the Regents authority, who was either ringleader or confederate in many civil commotions, in those parts of *Scotland* adjacent to *Ireland*: he likewise requested the Honourable houses not to be too credulous in any matter against the upright innocent Protector, nor yet suffer defamations, or any unjust criminations which maligning spirits might produce to his harm, but rather counterballance them with those his many and inestimable demerits (whereof they all could attest) for which the Common-wealth stood engaged to him.

The deprecators & Nobility of the adverse party were more prevalent with the King, then the objected criminations; amongst other things it was voted to have him deposed: hereupon the Chancellour *Glaymes* desires the suffrages of all the House, and in fine, he declares that by Vote *Morton* was to relinquish both Magistracy and Jurisdiction: thus the fortune of one hour overturned the felicity of many yeares. After this the Nobility then present
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(lest by procrastinations new uproars might arise) desired His Majestie to write to *Morton* how that he might be as advantageous now to his own security, publique tranquillity, and the Nobilities request as heretofore, when he was invested with full Jurisdiction and Regency, dispatching the Chancellor *Glaymes*, the Treasurer *Ruthen*, and the Lord *Harris* to the Regent, for the obtaining a voluntary resignation of his Protectorship which might appease the emulators fury, who could not brook the altitude of his potency; and upon his abdication of Regency, the King promised to discharge him of all accounts concerning the Protectorship: the alternate letters of His Majestie and the Viceroy are extant.

Morton expending his own potency, and the power of ingruent fortune, fearing lest an addition of contumely should be incident with the amission of his estate, to the no lesse envied then laborious title of Regent, desiring to spend his hoary age in private security and quiet, having got his *quietus est*, of so well a governed Common-wealth, the publique faith being by His Majesty interposed for security, which he wold confirm

confirm at his arrivall at 21. yeares of age : He delivers up his Regency in the presence of *Glayme*, *Ruthen*, and *Harris* Councillours, withall delivering the Crown, Scepter, and the other Regall Vestments to the Earl of *Angus*, with command of a presentation thereof to his Majesties own hands, which was performed in a great convention of the Nobles, who with an univocall cry professed his fidelity, and being authorized by *Morton*, and the rest of the Nobility, invested his Majestie therewith, who having not yet attained to the years of youth in this turbulent & miserable season, took upon him to sway the Scepter, proclaiming that the solemnity of his Coronation should be celebrated at *Edenburgh*, which was most welcome news to the people, and joy to the whole State: In this concourse *Morton* by his pleasant smiles, filled the *Edenburghians* hearts with ineffable joy, protesting that he did not relinquish his authority which was conferred by act of Parliament for any imbecillity of mind, or his adversaries potency, but he spontaneously had delivered it up with all fidelity, & obsequiousnesse, for the publique quiet,

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after his resignation, 500. Gentlemen, with a multitude of others guarded him home, who extolled his care of the publique good; thus *Mortons* authority was extinct by the overpowering hand of his adversaries.

The Nobles assembling at Court, do institute Trimestriall Councillours, who were to propose to the Councill-Table whatsoever his Majesty was to negotiate, and these men were to be elected by the Parliament, alwayes to be ready at Court to direct and protect his Majestie in all consultations and authority, for the King did not do any thing either publike or private, but such things as these assistant Nobles, who as Tutors, should approve of; such as were chosen enter upon their Office at *Sterlin*, and Clientwise they execute their quotidian Offices, being probationers of the young Kings behaviour, indoctrinating him how hee ought to demonstrate himselfe a Prince and Patriot to his country; the three months of their function being at an exit, others of the Nobility, whom prudence and vertue had given Supremacy over the rest, were constituted Guardians, with the like authority as was granted to the former. In

In the interim *Morton* devoid of dignity, began to wallow in the myre of pleasure, sometimes reposing himselfe at *Dalkeith*, other whiles enjoying such delights as the banks of *Bodotry* or *Fife* produced, where he was accompanied with young spirits of noble extract, over whose Nonage he had constituted Guardians.

The above mentioned Commissioners were again sent unto *Morton*, who had the fruition of a more tranquill & solitary living in his retirement at *Dalkeith*, where they declared His Majesties and Councells pleasure to him, not once dreaming thereof, that he should deliver up the Castle of *Edenborough* with all the Appurtenances which he had received, and also the stamps for the coynage of money; he upon the hearing re-delivered the stamps: in the businesse of delivering the Castle, he was backward; the Delegates no sooner perceived *Mortons* procrastinations then they declared that the place was not for tergiversations against Princes; withall desiring him to beware of anger and impetuosity, and to cast his anchor of hope rather in the equity of his cause then in armes.

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But the Commissioners receiving no answer correspondent to their desires, departed, commanding the *Edenburgians* to do their endeavour in preserving the city from detriment, in looking to their own and childrens safeties; here-upon the Citizens set a most strict guard with a prohibition of publike and private reliefe to be allowed for the Garrison souldiers. Hence issued a greater flood of division twixt the *Castillians* and Citizens then before: this grew to a tumult, in which were slain some few of either side, but many wounded, because the uproar was without any leaders: at that time it so fortunately happened that *George Douglas* was both Governour of the Castle and Provost of the City, so that he with the four Bailiffs at length appeased the people for that time, untill the memory of the slaughtered was a whetstone to set a sharpe edge upon the *Edenburgians*, so that they surrounded the Castle.

The State being put into this turbulent posture, *Andrew Earl of Rothesse*, *Ruthen Treasurer*, and the Lord *Harris* were sent with instructions to *Morton* from the King and Councell, to admonish him to relinquish his pertinacy,
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and that his too much confidence reposed in one Castle should not incite him to runne the hazard of a dubious and unnecessary war which might cause the common peoples affections to be estranged, and their hearts ebulliate envy against him; whereupon he consults with some of his friends about the delivering up of the castle: but the Commissioners returning to *Sterlin*, related to His Majestie what had beene incident.

Much about this time *David Lindsey* Ea: of *Crawford*, and *John Leon* Earle of *Glaymes*, Chancellor (men whose birth made them move in an high Sphære) were Dissonants, not Consonants: the discord arised from a controversie about their bounds, and fostered by envy, and a bitter emulation twixt their followers, insomuch that they were at deadly feud. *Glaymes* for his paciferous wayes, mercifull judicature in the civil Law, prudence and moderation, was held in great repute; the other being nervous by his strong affinities of noble descent, and great atchievements, his elegancy of behaviour, magnificence, & riches, advanced him to the title of *Craford*; but as his life was iniquated with

with luxurie, so *Glays* his dayes were adorned many, and those egregious honours being a pattern of gravity and dignity. It so fortun'd that an unhappy altercation was incident at *Sterlin* twixt their Followers, which came to that height that a hubbub was made, in which *Glays* was slaine by a bullet: He no sooner was dead then the dignity of Chancellour was translated upon *Athol*, one as he succeeded in place so according to the common account in vertue and prudence; the atrocity of *Glays* death, excited the mindes of most well minded men: but above the rest *Thomas Leon* was a most eager young gallant to revenge his Uncles death, over whom was constituted a Tutor, who strove to make fire and sword avenge his and his Families injuries, making many devastations into the *Lindseys* countrey, nor lesse bitter was the endeavours by the adverse party.

These depopulations arriving at Court, caused the King by the authority of his Councell to dismisse Delegates, which might declare a cessation from further acts of hostility, so long as the matter might be decided by law. In conclusion *Craford* being apprehended,

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ded, was cast into prison for the death of *Glays*; yet by the earnest and ardent desires of the Nobility, not long after was safely dismissed as he returned through *Angus*, the Inhabitants congratulated his Freedome: this was like a new fuell to inflame *Glays* Tutor unto so vehement anger, as that *Craford* all his life was glad to stand in a souldiers posture.

The deposing of *Morton* exalted the precisian hopes, in erecting the *Genevian* Discipline, and disruating the Episcopall wealth, so that Pastors, Deaunes, and Superintendents should rule; these mens endeavours had been frustraneous by the procrastinations and delayes of the Viceroy, while the King was under his protection. Upon this a Synod was held, wherein the cherishing of faction was more agitated, to the prejudice of his Royall Majestie, then matters of divine Worship: there the Ministers decreed that the Regency of Ecclesiasticall affaires should be managed by Superintendents, declaring that Bishops ought only to take care of one Church, not execute Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction, relinquish Episcopacy, and omit the dispensation of divine duties.

The King by the interposition of his
Councells

Councells authority, withstood the Synods decree, by revoking the Bull-nesse to his own benefit.

In the conflict about the Prelaticall Jurisdiction, the Arch-Bishop of Saint Andrews was the valiant Champion to defend their cause and dignity, beseeching with more then fiery zeale, that the dignity whose institution was divine, whose power for so many ages together had stood inviolated in the Church, might not now suffer shipwrack by this peevish party.

But the adverse cause had for their Captaine Andrew Melvins, a man famous for Divinity, yet give me leave to say his precipitate minde and anger overswayed his prudence: he vindicated an equality in the Ministeriall function, and liberty in the Church, admonishing the Bishops to be of humble and meeke spirits, neglect riches, not to follow the streame of the times, hungring after wealth and power, nor let pride or arrogancy domineer: for Religion and the true Worship of God would bee shipwrackt unless men tooke downe their top-salles of pride, insolency, arrogancy, unless they would cast overboard their luggage of riches, pow-

er, and honours; remembering that asked they came into the world. But his Majesty could not away with Melvins proceedings, because he withstood the Prelaticall dignity, and arrogantly endeavoured to pluck the Plumes of the Churches ancient authority, seeking to erect a Statue of honour from the ruines of the Bishops disgrace.

Thus sick and ill disposed was the Churches estate; and although the prescians were prevalent in number, yet there was not wanting Nobles who stood as pillars to uphold Episcopacy; the King having communicated the businesse to his Counsell, and hearing their determinations, made answer to the Antiepiscopeall men, that hee would himselfe governe the fainting Church; that they ought to infuse and instill piety and subjection into the peoples hearts, abstaine from innovating any thing, to follow peace and concord, reverence Bishops, and not be authors of dissention in these tempestuous dayes: this answer being given, there was not any to whom it was not conspicuous, that the Authority of Episcopacie would rather be augmented, then diminished whilst his Majesty was at under age.

Thus

Thus the matter was crushed by a hand of moderation for the present, so that no other remedy was to be had but patience, when all hopes of reducing the Clergy to accord was relinquished: it seemed good to the King, and his most renowned Nobles to declare their determinations about these present distractions, and admonish the Clergy not to make any further progresse in the division: the Episcopall party answered, that they were ready to submit to his Majesties command, but their Antagonists were altogether refractory; continually after in a furious manner ensulcing over the Bishops in their pulpits, as if they arrogantly mort eyed their own commodity and profits, then their sheeps safety: an arrogant act of ministers: for what can be more arrogant, then for an ordinary Clergyman, to teach the Bishops in matters of Religion.

Thus you see many and vehement were the Contentions twixt Melvin, and the Arch-bishop of St. Andrewes; the Arch-Bishop answered Melvin, who consummately and haughtily railed against Bishops in the open Schooles) with such an ex tempore elo-

quence, fervency, and gravity, defending
the honour and dignity of Prelates,
as that he easily attained the applause:
Meluſ after this neither would, neither
was able to encounter with the Arch-
bishop in publick, in that he saw him-
self overcome by eloquence, but striv-
ed to contaminate his life by a Satyri-
call Epigramatizing, stirring up the
peoples hatred against him, omitting
nothing which might any ways di-
muate the Bishops authority. This bit-
ter way of preaching, excited the tem-
pest to that boisterousness, as the
Church of Scotland was almost over-
whelmed in the Kings Minority, for it
laid a gap open for all dissensions to
enter in.

Anna Domini. 1578.
George Douglas, kins brother to the
Earle of Montrose, being destituted of
all aid which might manage the Castle
of Edendrough, knowing likewise that
there was an irreconcilable hatred fos-
tered in the Edendroughians against him, he
began to feare, least that the sight of the
Garrison should rake up the
coals of revenge in the Citizens hearts,
and cause them burne to the height of a
Plebeian commotion, to avoid which

he

he dismissed his men by a devious posterne; after that delivering up the Castle, with the Ammunition, Furniture, Pearles, Jewel, and Robes unto Alexander Brekin of Gogarran, whom the King (in that he saw modesty, honesty, and fortitude advanced in his soul) made to be Lieutenant of the same: he both for his owne memory, and others satisfaction, took an Inventory of such things as were left in the presence of Rathen, Treasure, the Lord Lindsey, and Alexander Hay publicke Notary.

The government of the state being a burthen too sad for the Kings tender shoulders, caused a Convention of the Nobles to be summoned, to consult about the administratio of the kingdoms affaires, which was put into the hands of the most renowned, the Earls of Argyll, Atholl, Montrose, Cathesse, the Lord Lindsey and Harris; to whom were adjoynd an equall number of the most eminent Clergy, and men of especiall note about the Court, Rathen Lord Treasurer, the Abbot of Dumferline, Secretary, George Buchanan, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Murrey of Tillibertine Comptroller of the Kings house, James Magill Master of the Rolles; and they were

to continue in their places untill his Majesty arrived at maturity of age: these men as skilfull Pilots steered with such art the Common-wealth, as that for a while matters succeeded with more serenity: their eares were open to heare the complaints of the poore, whose faces were grinded by the tyrannous oppression of the mighty, and under their wings they shrouded themselves: many other Lawes were made as pillars to confirme the state of the kingdome, amongst the rest, whatsoever Grants, Charters, Letters Patents, Immunities issued from his Majesty, not having approbation of six of his Counsell, and the Subscription of the Lord Chancellour, were to bee of no validity.

In these tempestuous blasts appeared that preheminent vigilancy and industrie, which *Atboll* Lord Chancellor had over the weale Publique; the execution of the Lawes were his exercitations, his Princes safety, created him watchfull; and he gave many demonstrations of an egregious and faithfull Counsellour; and that the rather because the Earle of *Morton*, who having eased his shoulders of the burden of the Kingdome.

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domes affaires, not swimming against the streames of envy and fortune betooke him to his retirement at Dalkeith, where hee disburdened his body from labour, his minde from perturbation, being no wayes molested by any Court ambition, affirming that the administration of the state matters, and domination over terrene busineses was an *Atlantick* imposition: and these were no *Claudestine* speeches: yet the sting of his injuries still yielded so much purulant matter, as that his machinations were privately to foment and foster suspicions amongst those of noble extraction, making their divisions his gain; and to accomplish his ends, he encounters with that thrice noble and famous young gallant *John Earle of Mar*, with no superficiall craft; for hee told him that his Uncle *Alexander Erskine*, (who was growne great by the additions of Fortune, and the Princes Education) did exclude him from all hope of honour, so that it stood him in hand to be no more a *Dor-mouse*, but as the top branch of that noble Family, to awaken; lest these priviledges purchased by his Ancestors hands should be deposited in his Uncle, a thing inconsistent

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with

with his felicity & the words of *Morton*, who for his singular prudence was esteemed both by the Commonwealth, Nobility, and Clergy and Ordre, were prevalent over the noisier spirits of this young Nobleman; (who had a Genius ingenious, above the ordinary level) so that he became indisposed against his Uncle *Alexander Baskine*, because he had without any respect shewed to the Earle of *Marr*; behaved himselfe as the chiefe of that Family; and usurped the Prince's Treasures: this more gallant takes his way towards *Stirling* with a traine of friends and servants of no small number; nor at all declaring whither his intentions tended; but presently possesseth himselfe of the Castle; apprehends his Uncle *Alexander*, who either was taken as unawares; else betrayed by some of his followers; so he laid downe his Office of governing the Castle; and Prince at once. The Earle of *Marr* likewise adling rather by force than Counsell, detudes *Argyle* from his Triumphant observancy; and to those of his servants who were speculative faithfull hee committed the Castle: in this Commotion all was a bare; (I would have said) the gallant and

and illustrious sonne of Alexander Erskine, falling into a violent Fever, and the conjectures of others may be of authority, the resentment of his fathers calamities penetrated his soule so deeply, that he departed this pilgrimage.

This subitaneous and boisterous disaster being carryed abroad by the wings of Fame, caused the Nobility & Counsell to meet in a hostile manner at Sterlin, where foure dayes were spent in deliberating about the publike quiet, and the Kings safety, whose age delivered him into the hands of others to be ruled.

Anguile as Plaintiffe layes his Bill of injuries done by Marr, (who onely was Martine instrument) hereupon Marr was summoned to answer such crimes as were objected against him; but his noble descent and demerit of Progenitors did purge away this act of green impudenty; the King and the Counsell prevailed forsaith with him, as that he studied to preserve the publike tranquillity, as also to quash all occasions of intestine discord, and civill broyles; the Counsell strive to reconcile Ambell, Anguile, and Morion, Marre, and his Uncle Alexander, appoynting twelve men

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men, chosen by both parties to determine the controversie, the Commissioners composing the differences were men of more than ordinary authority, who met at *Edenbrough*, there to define and decide the variance according to the rules of Law.

These disputes 'twixt Uncle and Nephew were laid aside by the determination of the Arbitrators, which was, that the young Earle of *Marr* should be held the most noble of that Family, should solely bee Governour of the Castle of *Sterlin*, and Guardian to the Prince, according as his Ancestors had beene: but if hee should goe to his grave, not leaving any issue, then the honor to be translated unto his Uncle: for the present, *Alexander* was to keep his Regency in the Castle of *Edenbrough*: as for *Morton* (although he was dejected, and involved into misery by the precipitate fury of *Arguile* and *Arbol*) yet he would have condescended to any reasonable conditions of concord.

Thomas Randolph, whose many Legations had made him exquisite, was received into Scotland with the smiling face of the Kingdome: his Embassage was

- during the Minority of R. James. 85

was a congratulation of those rare and various ornaments of so miraculous ingenuity which were conspicuous in the King at such an age; hee commemorated the many endeavours and favours issuing from his Princessse the Queen of England, withall he demonstrated to *Arboll*, *Arguile*, and *Morrison*, how that nothing was more desireable then concord and publike tranquility nothing worthier detestation then discords and dissentions, which by devastations and solitude, swallowed up the beauty of alliances, families, townes, kingdomes: he did therefore by a more then superlative ardency beseech them to let all these private grudges arising from hatred and envy to run the race of oblivion: his last request was, that *Arguile* would restraine the Islanders from sublevating the Irish with further aid, provision, and ammunition: but this last desire appeared in the species of an unjust request, because *Agnus* and *James* his brother, Lord of the Isles; and *Sirly Boys* or *Charles*, who from a mark in his body was surnamed *Yellow*, being descended from the *Mac-Donals*, were waisted over with a great strength of their followers into Ireland, and possessed

sett themselves of that part of *Glendebay*, adjacent to the Isle of *Reasline*, which they supposed to belong unto their ancestors and the Family of *MacDonalds*: they performed many valiant achievements, and bloody disputes against the invaders in *Ireland*; but *Sban O Neale* slaying *Agus* and *James*, so excited the Family of *Mac Connales*, as nothing but the blood of *Sban O Neale* could quench the flames: *Donell St Agus* of the same Line, reassumed Arms, and sate upon *Glendebay*, as an heritage for them and their posterity, causing their swords enter controverſie with the English, not without cadaverous and ambiguous events; nor did they sheath their swords untill her Majesty of *England* assured them of their possessions in *Ireland*: this caused *Agus* send wide privately and furnish the Irish with all conveniences to prosecute the wars against the English.

In the interim the Delegates consult with his Majesty, for a reuniting of the Nobility (if by any meanes it might be affected) the result of their consultations was, that the day ensuing, the antagonists should convene in the middle way betwixt *Dalgish* and

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Edinburgh where when both parties came, ^{Montrose} with a guard of his friends, ~~shall~~ had ~~at~~ ^{with} three hundred expert horse-men, after salutations ended, they all went at the entreaty of ^{Montrose} to Dalkeith to dinner, the next day brought them to ^{Edinburgh} in the way they were met by a conflux of people, which came from the neighbouring townes, to congratulate their amity: nor was the Court imitating his Majesty, inferior, in rejoicing at their entertainment; and while they were yet comming, thanks flew into their breasts, the heavens being filled with acclamations of alacrity. ^{Montrose} prudent behaviour and sweet moderation was an attractive to draw the Kings approbation: so that he had him in more high esteem: nay the Commons, as if treading in the Kings steps, adorned his brow with the wreath of praise. ^{He} in the interim being not ignorant how rancorous a storme of envy approached, ingendred from those ruines of malice, harboured in the Nobilitys hearts, did what in him lay to attract unto his faction by the load-stone of favour, riches, potency, by conferring

Prince Court

Court offices, and publique preferments on divers persons; his haughtinesse was grown to the height, that he could no longer dissemble it; but abolished the trimestriall vicissitude of ruling; and now hee will trample upon the neck of his adversaries, foaming with angry ruthless headlong to his own ruine; thus hee added fuel to the sparkles of malice which was not extinct, but rather raked over with ashes in the breasts of *Argyle, Arbol, & Montrose*. He challenged the second place after the King to be due to him at *Stirling*, usurped or rather monopolized the steering of all things; This irritated the leaders of the adverse party so far, as to draw up a most bitter satyricall complaint against *Morison*. How that in administration of affairs hee had behaved himselfe like a libidinous, proud, covetous creature: that hee who because hee sold himselfe over to avarice, was degraded from Regency, now by Serpentine windings strives to obtain a continued Magistracy, that hee usurped his Majesties authority by Act of Parliament taken from him, swayed the Scepter in the interim, abolishing the constitution of serving the Prince.

Prince by course, enervating the authority of publique counsell, that his breast might bee the Oracle on which the Prince might solely depend for counsel and authority : they proceede likewise to let the Privy Council and select Nobility understand how that his arrogance and violence were inconsistent with legitimate magistracy ; desiring not to suffer such unjust power to sway : but if hee should contemne the Kings minority and Councils authority , then they would be propugnators of such wrongs ; But in conclusion the Citizens were desired to take armes for the bringing to condigne punishment such as strive to enervate the force of Parliaments , which was the Subjects freedome, against such as had demolished the trimestriall vicissitude of giving counsel , and solely usurped authority over the Kings Majestie.

His Highnesse was at a stand , not knowing to what this swelling would ptove , however his royall resolutions were fixed on a meeting to be held in July following, which He divulged by letters, summoning the Peeres and the Antagonists to appear in Parliament, where they should expect Justice. The place

place for convention was *Edenborough*, where many of the Noble Order were assembled, who secretly enter Covenant one with another: this arriving at *Mortons* knowledge, he determined to make factions of that whole Parliament at *Edenb.* which derived its authority from the weak age, & constitution of the Prince, affirming that the place was destitute of pleasures and health, that *Sterlin* was a place more commodious. *Argyle*, *Arboll*, and *Montrose* the Innovators, proposed the contrary, that such of the Nobility as assembled at *Sterlin* did not legally congregate, that *Edenborough* the place appointed was far for the business in agitation, that the meeting at *Sterlin* where the Earles of *Morton* and *Marre* resided at Court, were full of armed souldiers, that the concourse of people might open a gap to their enemies, so that there could not be any security for life or free agitation, when surrounded with fears of an overawing power: besides this was an affront offered to the major part of the Nobility, who had chosen *Patrick Lord Lindsay* as a Commissioner to let his Majesty know thereof.

The Kings answer to their Remon-
strance

france was, that she would take care of the Nobilitys security if they came to *Sterlin*, by putting the Citizens in a defensive posture against any subitani-ous commotions or accidentall violence, so that jealousies of an overawing power should be taken away.

But the time for meeting grew neer, and according to their wonted course the Peeres were summoned to give their Votes in the Court of the Castle at *Sterlin*, not in the Common hall according to the usual course, all there present accorded without reluctancy in matters of Religion, and the true worship of God: there deliberations were unanimous and univocall in affaires of State.

The *Edenburghian* Nobles decreed to declare by their Commissioners *Montrose* and *Lindsay*, that the convention had in the castle of *Sterlin* was against the fundamentall laws and ancient prescript, nor was it legal, withall protesting that what ever was there acted, to bee illegally, disorderly, and of no validity, seeing the major part of Peeres was absent for feare of death. The Delegates coming to *Sterlin* caused a sodaine and frequent convening of the Nobility

to heare what Propositions were brought: where the Kings Highnesse being adorned with his purple robes, Scepter, and other Majesticall Ornaments, answered that it was not materiall in what part of the city they met, in that care was had of his safety against any approaching ruine, that the Court was ready to entertain any, exclude none, that their not convening in the common hall should be no prescript to posterity, that none went about to prohibite his moderate Tutelage, but hee enjoyed the same liberty, which was granted to his Ancestors: that it was his sole desire not to innovate any thing against his Predecessors lawes or institutes, nor enervate the authority of Parliaments, nor yet revoke the houses suffrages, that which the Parliament had proposed to his Majesty, or which the States ordered, the same ought to be established; that it was unjust to suppose the opinions of some few should countervail the votes of the whole house, for no other cause then inane Jealousies which their guilty consciences dictated; Lastly, he demonstrated that all Acts had passed legally and rightly, approving the Parliaments authority

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authority by open proclamation, and commanded that *Montrosse* and *Lindsey* should be under free custody, separated from the commerce of all, to impede colloquution and negotiation of counsels twixt them: but *Montrosse* made his escape by the Keepers fraudulency (notwithstanding divers horsemen) were sent to prosecute and bring him back.

Hee upon Eagles wings posting to *Edenbrough*, where in the convention of the Nobles, he declared their eminent dangers if prevention were not had, & force resist force, so that such injuries should not be unrevenged. The fomentors of these stirres put themselves in a posture of war, the Familles of *Humes* and *Cars* siding with them.

Having consulted what was to be acted, they rayse forces, and imploring aid of their Allies, Attendants and friends, they march forward with some troops of horse and foote, promising them pay, declaring that their taking up armes was to set the King at liberty, restore the Nobilities dignity, and the Kingdomes safety and liberty.

The Kings Majestie although begirt with this sodain commotion, yet undauntedly declared by *Mortons* advice, that

that unless the Chieffes of that faction would lay downe their armes before such a day, let them expect to be dealt withall as common enemies to the State.

These as cracklings of thunder nothing amazed them, who courageously prosecuted their enterprize, viliifying an Herald sent to them and his message, rending the Princes letters, so that they make a commixture of divine & human things.

On the contrary, *Angus, Marr,* and *Morton* doe the same for their own defence at *Sterlin*, besides many of the Nobility come thither upon the consideration of their Princes safety, and their owne affection with a great Concourse of the Commonalty. *Abol, Arguile, Montrosse,* and their friends with 10000. armed men, pressed in their march many High-land men or mountaineers associating, pitched their tents in an open field nigh the Chappel Narry. The next day *Kennedy* the chiefe of that Family, and *Berganie*, with 400. gallant horsemen conjoyne themselves, the Nobility would not move further, having greater hopes in the besieging of *Sterlin*, then in its oppugnation.

But

But *Angus* in whom was deposited the chief strength of the Kingdom, marched before with a party of 500 horse to scout out and take all straglers and pilagers, thence arise a light skirmish twixt the horse, while *Mar* and *Morton* leading up the Army, consisting of a promiscuous multitude, encamp themselves in the fields adjacent to *Sterling*, obstructing all passages, and keeping strict watch: this done, the troopes retreated. One thing is memorable, *William Tait* a fierce man of *Tevidale*, desirous of honour, challenged *James Johnston* servant to the Lord *Glaysis*, a man whose valour was found true upon the touch-stone of experience, who embraced the challenge, causing his spurs give an alarm to his horse, couching his lance in his rest, rage was so prevalent in the encounter, that either sheathed their lance in the others body: *Tait* being Deaths prisoner, fell from his horse, the lance (as if detaining that his Masters Antagonists should survive) being fastned to *Johnstons* thigh nigh the horse, overturned him.

While this tragedy was on the stage, *Sir Robert Bowes* the English Embassador intermitted no time to mediate

a peace by his progresse and regresse twixt the opposites, sometimes beseeching the Nobles to commiserate their own fortunes, and looke backe to His Majesties incolumnity; after a long time spent in debate, it was concluded by this intercession lest fraudulency might issue from the fomentors, or lest the armies might forrage, both parties were to disband, only some few horse were to be kept on foote for restraining the Borderers from plundering: *Arguile, Montrosse, and Lindsey*, were selected Privy Councillours, and eight men were appointed Commissioners to determine the controversie amongst the Nobility, to nominate the Governours of *Edenborough* and *Dumbarton* Castles, to reduce the Nobility to their lustre, and to preserve the laws and customes of the Kingdome.

Thus when the armies were ready to drown each other in blood, peace as the common good for all *Scotland* (in her white robes) appeared, but its continuance was momentary, notwithstanding the promulgation thereof by proclamation in the City Royall: the Nobles hereupon take their journey to *Edenborough*, that their faction might be confirmed

confirmed in strength, by the accessse of the Families of Gordons, Lindseys, and Barons in Fife, the High-land men depart home. In the interim His Majesty, whose desire was publique serenity, bends his newes to pacification, admonishing the Chiefes of either party that jars and dissention were ill beseeming Privy Councillours: and to consummate the discord, He proposed these Lords to be Moderators, Lindsey, Harris, Ogilby, Innerness, For Argyle, Robbess, Bathan, Rutben, and Bode for Morton. The Commissioners neither seeking excuse or delay goe about the conjunction: after a long debate held at Stirling, it was concluded, seeing dissentions were obnoxious to the Nobility, mortiferous to the Crown and State: on the contrary peace was the onely safety of the Kingdome: The Nobles were not only to extirpate dissention, but confirmate the Warre, so that in stead of malicious enemies, they should become friends, and in stead of mortall enmity there should be immortall friendship. And although there was not omission of any thing advantageous to concord, yet the breach could not be repaired, for Argyle knowing

Morton's insinuations was so obstinate as no conditions would be embraced, unlesse the other was debarred of all commerce with his Highnesse; Whereupon Morton perceiving himselfe unable to grapple with the Nobilities envy, and defatigated by the procrastinations of these present troubles; having taken his farewell of the King, departed the next day, many of his friends bringing him to *Dalkeith*. Afterwards he allayed the furious animosities of his adversaries by the lenitives of prudence, and moderation, allwaging that execrable hatred with vertue and observancy.

The matter now was in that posture, as that the supporters of this controverisie were become friends, and their Retinue even sought opportunities to congratulate each other, ten men were select for further conference, the Earle of Montrosse, the Abbot of Newbottle, Sir James Balfour Knight; Thomas Kennedy of Bergany and Peter Hey were constituted for the Earles of Argyll and Argyll; for Morton were the Earle of Buchan, the Abbot of Dumfries, the Lord Boyde, Sir John Gordon of Dunham, Knight, and James Halliburton of Dundy. The place for Convention was at the

the Church of *Invernes*; the time was likewise agreed upon: after some days the Delegates met in the adjourned place, where they were environed with a great multitude of their friends and followers; the next day they returned to *Liberton*, (in that it was conceived placentious) where the day was consumed in deliberating, but yet they could reach no harbour; the next adjournment was to *Nepbottell*, where at last they struck anchor in the haven of Concord, but because the principall parties were absent, there could be no transaction to the full: It was concluded that *Morison*, *Arbott*, and *Argyle* should meete at *Leith* without any weapons, where after an interview there passed a most benigne and humane congratulation, having obliterated all dissention caused from diuturnal jars, they communicated themselves each to other at a publique banquet, an act producing an unspeakable gladnesse of the Commons, and no lesse joy of his Majestie, who having his Kingdome once againe in tranquillity, called a Convention of the Nobles at *Sterlin*, where He congratulates those who had been studious to cause domesticke dissensions and in-

resting factions to acquiesce: This royal act of thanksgiving inflamed those noble spirits to discusse what ere might be commodious for his Majestyes safety, authority, and dignity, his families magnificence, and splendor.

The Lord of the Privie Councell to sublevate the indigency of the Kings coffers, declared by Proclamation that the Kings Coyne should bee of greater value, this was overbitter a potion for the Citizens to digest, who had learned in the Schoole of experience that the augmentation of price on silver, induced the augmentation of price on victual, and vendible commodities, besides greater detriments would ensue to the Kings revenues, Exchequer, and patrimony; but the Lords threatned to imprison such as refused obedience, yet the feares of prison could not deterre them from obstinate contumacy, upon the neck of this Proclamation issued forth another to Proclaime them Traytors which refused, the terror hereof caused obedience, this austere course was fathered upon Morton, in that hee had tryed all waies to raise monies.

The precisians would not suffer their plea to fall this yeare, being invested

sted with a perpetuall and constant desire of overturning the Prelates, for the Bishops had not prevalency either in authority, or favour to withstand so numerous opposites; according to the desires of these precise men the Parliament first handled Religion, enacting that all his Majesties subjects should professe the reformed religion; & wholly extirpate Popery; and the Statutes made in the Protectors regency for its establishment were decreed to stand in force.

This year Margaret Douglas yielded her selfe to the coaxing lawes of contraries; a woman of a Princely Majestie, in the 63. yeare of her age, descended from Henry the seventh; for Margaret his elder daughter was assigned for the Imperiall Crown of Great Brittain; and by the applause of the Nobles and Commons betrothed to James the fourth, of whom sprung James the fifth. After the candle of James the fourths life was extinct, Margaret who was his espoused, tooke to husband Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus the flower of the Scots Nobility, by whom shee had Margaret Douglas at Harbotell in Northumberland, Matthew Earl of Lenox married this Margaret, he

was a man of renowned Progenitors, who having left France, came into England, where Henry the 8. adorned him with unparalleld honour, for besides the large possessions hee invested him with in *Yorksire*, he obtained for him *Margaret Douglas* his Sifters Daughter; from the conjunction of these two great Stars, Henry Stuart Lord *Derly* issued; this Henry tooke to wife *Mary Stuart* Queen of Scots, allyed by consanguinity before, which Mary brought into the world *James* the sixt King of Great Brittain; this most zealous and thrice noble Lady had the checkers of good and bad fortune, which posterie wil memorize for externall lineaments and internall ornaments egregious; Her descent was regall, the fruit of her womb and their numerosity was no lesse. While King *Edward* wore the Crowne in honour, but novercating Fortune (lest this Lady should be oblivious of mortality) overshadowed her fair heaven of prosperity, with many inconveniencies of humane frailty: Shee was Supervisor to 8. of her Children thrice imprisoned for affecting Loves, not for any crime against the Crown or State: the first was with *Thomas Howard* the Duke

Duke of Norfolk's son, whose ardency in love was so violent, as that he wanted ability to allay the perturbations of his minde: the next cause of restraint was, that her Sonne Henry Lord Derby, had entered a conjugall tye with Mary Queen of Scots, the last was by reason of the marriage consummated twixt Charles her younger son, and Elizabeth Candish Mother of Arbella; thus the chaste and legitimate law of Matrimony continued this most faithfull woman into prison (where shee was more sensible of the adversities then prosperous estate incident to her owne Family) this act of imprisonment was rather supposed to proceede from the indignation then dignity of Queene Elizabeth: yet after the perpetration of her Sons murder, the Lady Margaret enjoyed her liberty: but the repute which had risen from vertue was permanent, not that which was daub'd over by infelicity. Shee was invested with supream honour, her exequies were solemnized at Westminster, where her bones were entomb'd amongst the Kings of England, an elaborate Sepulchre, an Heroicall Elogium erected; Shee left behind her a Nephew and a Neece, James the 6. and Arbella.

About this time His Majestie sent the Abbot of *Dumblin* to congratulate her Majestie of *England* for her mutuall affection towards him, for her desire of peace and concord: after the congratulation was ended, he desired Her Highnesse to reestablishe the league of *Edenborough*, to cohibite the tumults upon the confines, to compresse all machinations against Religion, to make restitution of such goods as had beene violently taken by the Bordering robbers, to perpetuate the amity between the two Kingdomes, and if it were possible to connect them in a more restraining tye of Covenant. Lastly he desired as heir apparant the ancient patrimony of the house of *Lenox* in *England*.

The Queen answered Shee was ready to grant any mutual league for the tranquillity of either Kingdom, and security of Religion: but as for the patrimony of the Earl of *Lenox*, it was of more difficulty then to expedite in so short a space, besides it was a matter fit for consultation: seeing the Embassadour had demonstrated by many arguments, and historicall examples, that the King of Scots was Heir by an undoubted title to his Ancestors patrimony, and that was

the proper patrimony of his Majestie, which was a sustentation for his negotiations; whereupon hee earnestly supplicated Her Highnesse that the estate conferred upon the Kings Ancestors in the County of *Huntington*, successively by the Kings of *England*, should not be denied his Majestie which was her neere Kinsman. After a long debate *Queene Elizabeth* remitted the businesse to Her Councell; they to divert the Embassadour from it, required the States of *Scotland* to give assurances that the K. while He was in His Minority should not enter or renew league with any without the *Queenes* knowledge thereof, or solemnize matrimony, or be transmitted out of *Scotland*; to these proposalls the Embassadour gave response; that his Commission reached not so far; but the patrimony for the present was not restored, yet her Majesty put him in hope of reaping the profit.

Anno Domini 1579.
The Earl of *Atholl* Lord Chancellor in the Infancy of his yeares; by reason his disease augmented its vigour at *Kincarn*, was detained in a Village belonging to *Mortrose*; where not long after he yielded nature her due, the anxiety of

his minde brought him to his exit, or a delaying and consuming poyson took him hence, according to the supposition of some (which I rather credit) in that all the symptoms and paths of poyson were apparant in his cadaverous bulke ; the obsequies were celebrated by a convention of tears, multitudes, and a banquet at Edenborough in Saint Giles Church, where all the ceremonies conducing to honour, were executed: upon the Tomb stood the Effigies of a Peltican delacerating her breast with her beake to give the young sucke, intimating that hee was ready to sacrifice his blood in defence of the Kingdome: the suspicion had of *Arbolls* death fell sad upon his *Corrivall Morton*. Hence was it that after the solemnization was consummated, grievous contumelies were injected upon him, and *Arbolls* Lady even wearied with a more tedious sorrow, sends forth sad complaints, in fine an apparition of reconciliation appeared twixt his accusers and him. *Argyle* one who suspected and abominated the thoughts of his friends death, succeeded him in the place of being Chancellour.

The King although milde towards his Nobility, yet was inflamed both by
instiga-

instigations of Morton, and his own anger against the *Hamiltons* for the slaughter of his Grandfather *Lincolne*, and Earle of *Murray* Regents, as also for other notorious crimes abolished in the year 1573. This much honoured Familie Morton determined, since they were dimmed from Court, to follow them with fire and sword; and now that Morton saw his *Corrivall Apollo* to be re-entered into the earths womb; he began to dilate his malice in remembering affronts, and seeking to revenge them; and as it became him, sought to secure himselfe, opposing in an hostile manner the grand enemies of *Lenox*.

John & Claud the most glorious Stars of the *Hamiltons* perceiving that the enemy surpassed them in number, determined to secure themselves in strong holds; but remembering that a sudden irruption might circumvent them, they desisted, choosing rather to trust unto flight and nocturnall shades.

The Earls of *Mar*, *Angus*, and *Morton* marched with their allies, recruits, and souldiers into the *Hamiltons* possessions, thereto of the Nobility and Citizens according to the Countells decree, were to lend aide; the Earles sent forth parties of

of horse, to give the *Hamiltons* an alarm, and so provoke them to fight, but they durst not so much as fall upon the straglers; hereupon they laid the parts adjacent to *Glorwast*, burning houses and plundering the Countrey, approaching close to the Castle of *Hamilton*, planting their pieces, & stopping up all passages, the place was fortified both by its naturall site, and strong Garrison: but yet the Defenders, being impatient to endure a siege, desite pardon, and onely leave to depart with their lives; the Abbot of *Driburg* was presently dispatched to his Majesty at *Sterlin*, who answered him that it became him not to treat with men who by treachery, unhumanly butchered his Grand-father *Lenox*: but they ought to be esteemed as men already condemned for guilty, and begging life upon the delivery of his Majesties answer to the beleaged, there arose a great strife about the delivery up of the Castle betwixt the guilty and innocent: but while they disagreed within, Sir *James Hamilton*, surprized the Castle of *Dresfon*, putting to the sword all such as withstood him; and the Earle of *Glenearnes* sonne, cutting off the watch, possessed

possessed himseffe of *Pasler*: thus the race of *Hamiltons* was circumvented, sub-planted, and put to the sword by the treachery of inhabitants, and domestick dissentions: for these losses drives them into such straights, that seeing their deplorable condition, the guilty desire to surrender themselves up to his Majesties mercy, who onely caused some of those that were actors in the parricide to be executed, and their goods confiscated, the residue were pardoned: thus the King shewed himselfe equally mercifull and just: he kept *Garrison* in the Castle to suppress any insurrection.

In the interim, *John* and *Claude*, the sonnes of the Duke of *Castlebraull*, seeing no safety to consist in Armes, and the Kings forces to be in severall places, fled forth of Scotland for fear of *Anguse*, *Marr*, and *Morton*: when they had reached a place of refuge, they take counsell whether it were better to try the mercy of the French or English, although *Queen Elizabeth* was great with anger against the *Hamiltons*, for siding with the French Faction; yet the sublenary vicissitude, and renown of their Progenitors, touched her Majesty

jesty to give them an harbour and refuge for the weather-beaten Boar of their fortunes: and she sent Master Er-rington unto his Majesty; earnestly to intercede for them. Tell me, did he ever come forth of his mothers womb who to behold those miserable objects of a most strange fortune, with their deare wives, and sweet children following them, would not have burst forth into commiseration? and were they not the more to be pittied, in that they rather chose thus to bee afflicted then raise Civill warre in their Countrey, which surely they might have done.

Much about this time, did Mary Queen of Scots, being now an Exile, desire her Majesty of ENGLAND in some convenient time, to take into consideration her miserable condition; and if neither consanguinity, or her being borne a free Prince, although beaten out of her Kingdome by a detestable Rebellion of Subjects, could not move her, yet let pity prevails to suffer her reigne together with her son, which she supposed would be an unparallelld act of clemency. But these her petitions, and humble observations, could

could not revoke Queen Elizabeth to lenity and commiseration, in that having consulted with the Scots, they made answer, her liberty would involve their Nation into a most sad and destructive warre; for she would labour to revenge the injuries done her, diminish the young Kings authority, and change the State and Religion.

The Queen of Scots being commoved by the griefe falling from such hopes, earnestly intreated the Kings of France and Spaine not to suffer her who was allyed to them by Consanguinity, Nobility and degree to perish in prison; but to revenge these indignities, late Rebellions, and plundering of her Subjects; these motives were prevalent with the Kings, who fostered a hope of restoring her to liberty and former dignity. Secretary Nay a French-man, was immediately dispatched into Scotland with Letters, and private Mandates from Queen Mary, where he arriving, required to have admittance into the Kings presence, to consult about the State, and condition of his mother: his Majesties Counsell having read the Title, running thus: Queen Mary to James the first Prince

of that Name, stormed vehemently thereat; insomuch as they would neither entertaine those haughty Letters, nor messenger; both because that instead of writing to the King, she had writ to the Prince, as in diminution to his authority, especially seeing the King was lawfully enthroned by her consent. The Messenger notwithstanding pertinaciously assevered that the power of Regency was in the Queen Mothers hands: the Privy Counsel therefore determined to remit him answerlesse, unlesse the Queene would Rectifie that fault, and write to the King of Scots, which if she denyed to performe, shee might surcease in hoping to receive her desires. The Monsieur being hereupon irritated, incontinently departed: The Queen of Scots understanding by him, how there was no way to impetrate any thing, unlesse shee renounced her Title, subscribing not onely to her son, but also to his Majesty.

The Court was spread over with notorious Libells, which spoke sometimes Poetically, otherwhiles Oratorically, besprinkling Morton, and other Illustrious Nobles with Oblique. The Authors of these spurious brags

to were

were one Turniball, and one surnamed Spot, who after judgement past on them, were executed in the Market-place of Sterlin, after an unusuall manner; for the custome was to punish Libellers, either with temporall banishment, or confiscation of their estates. Morton by vindicating his quarrell in this more severe manner, became odious.

These things thus in agitation, there came into Scotland *Amy Stewart*, Lord Obigny, so called from *Aubigny*, a village in *Aquitaine*, who was lineally descended from *Lenox*, being the sonne of *John Stewart*, brother to *Matthew Earle of Lenox*, who in the Kings minority was Regent: this *Amy Stewart* was supposed to have beene sent over by his neare allyes, the *Guises*, to subvert Religion: or as others thought, *Montrasse* and *Arguite* sent for him to overturne *Mortons* authority: or at least to break the Truce twixt England and Scotland; he arrived at *Leith*, where his Majesty commanded that he should be received with speciall honour, and so in great state he was carryed to *Edenborough*; from thence to his Majesty at *Sterlin*, where comming into the Presence

sence Chamber, he prostrated himselfe, desiring the King of Heaven to blesse his Majesty with perpetuall felicity: No sooner did the young King see him, but in that hee was so neare allyed in blood, of so renowned a Family, eminent ornaments of body and minde, tooke him up and embraced him in a most amorous manner; conferred on him presently a rich inheritance; and that he might be employ'd in state affairs, elected him one of his honourable Privy Counsell, Gentleman of his Bed-chamber, and Governour of Dumbarton Castle.

But this Trumpet of Fame being heard over all Britaine begat envy, especially because *Oberny* attracted the Scots to the French amity, and attempted to revoke *Thomas Carr* of *Farnburgh*, a faithfull servant to the exil'd Queen from banishment: You may be pleased to look back to the Originall and dissent of *Lenox* in France, *John Stewart* of the same Line, in the reigne of *Charles* the seventh, when open war was proclaimed twixt England and France, transported an Army over for their ayd; for which hee was created Master of the Horse, in a conflict at

Bauge overthrew the English, so that he wonne a possession in Barry or Burges: in the reigne of Charles the eighth. Bernard of the same house was held in great repute for Prowesse shewed in the Neapolitane warre, subduing Italy, and vanquishing Alphonfus King of Arragon. Indeed hath any Historian sufficiently collauded the worth of this man? but he having no issue, he conferred his estate in France upon John Stewart his cousin: after him were John and Anys, both valiant, If their times had called for prooffe thereof; both took their repose in the Civill warre. This man was of a milde Genius, if the Chariot of his minde had not been driven by violent perswasion, he was ready to relinquish troubles: his fidelity to his Sovereigne, was unblemished, love to the Nobles great; Fortunes darling for three yeares, afterwards the subject of hatred and domestick troubles: to say no more, he shewed himselfe worthy of his Progenitors, and family of Lenox.

His Majesty summoned a Parliament to be held at *Edenborough* the thirteenth of October, where he resolved notwithstanding all mutations of weather to be in person; nor indeed could
the

the raine, stormes, hideous blasts, and lowring heavens dimove him from undertaking this necessary journey: upon the way from *Sterlin* to *Edenborough*, he with his Nobles and followers were so weather-beaten, that it was night ere they came to *Limnough*, where lodging that night, the next day they came to *Edenborough*. And on the first day of the Parliament, hee being invested with his regall Robes, bravely mounted, rid in great state through the City to the Parliament house, the Nobility and Clergy according to their degree going before: thus was his Majesties entrance into the Principality solemnized with great splendor, the Imperiall ornaments were supported by *Archibald Douglas*, Earle of *Angusse*, *Collen Cambell* Earle of *Arguile*, *Robert Stewart*, Earle of *Lenox*. After these came his Majesty adorned with the rayes of Imperiall glory, his Retinue, and servants waiting upon him: This rare spectacle was an attractive to draw the multitudes eyes after it: so that they follow the King with clapping of hands, veneration, and prosperous wishes: ascending his Tribunall, in few words he briefly declared to the Lords, having taken their places

places, that this concourse of the States, elevated his soule on the wings of alacrity, seeing it tended to the establishing of the Common-wealth, that he was conscious how his Nonage administered occasion of Commotions, that he reposed his chiefe hope of tranquillity, peace and concord in their wisdomes. Lastly, he calls God to attest that his intentions aymed onely at the preservation of Religion, Subjects safety, and Kingdomes security.

The Parliament first cast their eyes upon Religion, enacting that those solely should bee esteemed Members of the true Church, who professed that forme of Confession agreed upon in Parliament, 1567. And agree to the Prescript of administering the Sacraments in act and will; that no Religion was to be esteemed Orthodoxall in Doctrine and Discipline, save that the Scots embraced, in the present. The Nobility were not to transmit their Sonnes into forraigne Countreyes, unlesse having a warrant from his Majesty; which obtained, the Travellers were to oblige themselves both by oath, and subscription, that they would observe inviolably the Doctrines and Canons of the Church of the

the Church of Scotland; that every Family should have and retain a Scottish Bible. The power of Ministers was likewise confirmed to preach the Gospel, administer the Sacraments, to censure mens behaviours, and chastise Delinquents; the Discipline erected publickly by Bishops and the Superintendents suffered diminution, although as yet no Synodical act had passed for their abolition. The next thing agitated was that of the *Hamiltons*; many of the Nobility demonstrated the equity of their punishment, returning his Majesty thanks and praise for his care had therein, *John* and *Claude Hamilton* whose veines flowed with Noble blood, and other fifteen of especial note in that family; upon the discovery of the murder, by a generall Vote were held Rebels, for the death of *Murray* and *Lennox* Regents, to have their Estates confiscated, which were no lesse delicious then fructiferous booties. The next Scene which came upon the Stage was the donation of *Bute* to *Origny*, and *Abbot* to *Methu*. There were not wanting some, who even burning with anger and revenge, excited his Majesty utterly to abolish the name of *Hamilton*, and the chiefe

chiefe of these men was *Mortimer*: but the King having more respect to his honour, then their fury, would in no wise condescend to this unheard of cruelty, supposing it rather fit to apply such Remedies as the Lawes prescribed.

There was a Remonstrance delivered to the House concerning corrupt Judicatures, depraved Judges, favour, bribery, covetousnesse, that the Lawes were invalid; nor indeed could they suppose any use of Law, seeing that the chiefe Judges had their judgement in their owne breasts, and the Lawes extended not to the punishing of Wives or Servants corrupted with gifts.

The Parliament to augment his Majesties Treasure, revoked all annual pensions, which were conferred on divers persons in the Kings Minority. The Donation of the Earldome of Lennox translated to his Uncle *Charles Stewart* was revoked, and by Act of Parliament conferred upon *Robert Stewart*, brother to his Grandfather. who willingly resigned it to *Obegny*, being afterwards Earle of March: *Obegny* was first created Earle of Lennox, afterwards ascended to the honour of Duke.

The State thus constituted, the *Hamiltons* repressed and condemned both by Law and Act of Parliament, the King at his coming to the Crowne, won the hearts of his Subjects by his Religious behaviour, strict Oeconomy, faithfull followers, and rewarding of carefull Guardians; so that with great Festivity hee returned to *Sterlin* to recreate himselfe, where *Lenox* begun to be very remarkable, in that hee received into especiall favour *James Stewart* of *Okelroy*, who had shewed himselfe in *Holland* a very venturous Commander, although of a violent Genius; and *William Stewart* that valiant Field Marshall, whom I have mentioned in another place. He likewise obtained a Pardon for Carr of *Farnhurst*, although *Morton* strived earnestly to hinder it: who coming back was not unmindfull of *Lenox* his late favours, and *Morton* inveterate injuries, beginning to fume up very cunningly the sparkes of Discord.

But now while *Lenox* ingratiated himselfe into the Kings favours, his enemies privately endeavoured by vulgar rumours, and Plebeian malice to

make

make him odious, reporting that hee machinated the destruction of the Protestant Religion, subtilly promoted Popery, weakning the Kings faith: nay, some popular men were so bold as to say in open Pulpit, that he was sent by the Guises to overthrow Gods worship, foster the French Faction, and disturb the Kingdome. These hideous complaints, that the Court harboured upstarts, who were ready to sacrifice the Kingdome, and Religion: in the Kings unexperienced yeares, so moved his Majesty, that after consultation with the most of the eminent Clergy, he selected some few of them to instruct *Lenox* in the true Religion, conjuring them by their Allegiance and fidelity to lay aside all private grudges, and unfeignedly endeavour his Conversion. They returning his Majesty humble thanks for their election, ascertained the K. that they would endeavour what in them lay to performe his highnesse desire; and *Lenox* promised himselfe to be ready to heare them. Their congresse was daily at *Edenborough* for conference; the Controversies fled to the Scripture for authority: the Conclusion was, that *Lenox*, whose soule more hungred

after truth then contention, yeelded to their persuasions; so that in presence of the City Magistrates, and prime of the Ministry; besides a great confluy of people, he changed his faith, renouncing the Papall superstition, and embraced the Reformed Religion; confessing his former errors; and for this Religion he would fight; for this he would exhaust his veines; nay for it he would lay downe his life. Although this act was pleasing to his Majestie, and major part of the Nobility, yet blind envy, the dayly companion of fortune, sealed not to detract from his vertues, corrupt his honours; and blot him with dissimulation.

Hereupon his Majesty was more moved, so that he was carefull to declare his integrity & confession of Faith; to which afterwards he and his meniall servants, and those of his Nobility, whom bloud had advanced to great dignity subscribed, that the more confidence might bee reposed in his officers.

In the Interim *Obigny* taking his journey towards his Majestie, residing in Sterlin, spent some few dayes sportingly in quiet and rest; besprinkling the

Kings

Kings carriage, disposition, and ingenuity with the French garbe, instructing him in field exercitarions of horse and foot, so that the King rides the great horse to the delight of all.

Much about this time *Ruiben* married his Daughter *Jane* to the branch of hope the Earle of *Atboll*, many of the Nobility solemnized the nuptialls at *Perth*: their celebration in banquetting almost arrived at prodigality, the harmony of voyces, sound of Flutes and Trumpets made all the City echo, the eyes were delighted with pictures, the eares with delightfull songs. The vulgar beheld the detriments of vice, masques, fights, and elegancy of banquets: thus was the old nationall parcimony changed insensibly into riot and attyre; externall luxuriousnesse creeping in the shape of humanity.

Anno Domini. 1580.

While *Scotland* took her rest, a blast of Fame from an unknowne mouth was noysed abroad, that *Morton* Machinated to draw His Majestie into *England*; Hee being bespotted with these sad defamations, strives to assoile himselfe at *Sterlin*, harbouring an implacable hatred

against his enemies, presenting his Majesty and the chiefe of his Nobility with a grievous complaint, as that being circumvented by forged calumnies, hee must take his leave of the Court for a time, not because of any guilt in him, but lest the redintegration of contention might flame forth into publique destruction. The author who had laid those snares he knew not : yet this hee knew, that who ere he was, he was no other then a lyar, (a word as bad as a dart to a Noble-man.) His Majesty being molested with these doloreferous complaints and devious rumours, strives to compose the matter, lest that sedition might get head, imputing all fault to the rude multitude ; withall, telling *Morton* that he ought not to be troubled at such an idle and improbable report : besides hee was not suspected of the least fraudulency or attempt. When *Morton* was almost appeased, *Argaile* his ancient emulator began to reblazon this report, intimating to the Councel-Table this bold enterprize of transmitting his Majesty into England : but this weak assertion having no other stasse for support then his word, was overthrown by the bare denyall, which he durst not prosecute

cute for feare of incurring an ignominious taint, so that hee desisted from any further progresse, having already received a checke for his malevolency and hatred.

Queen Elizabeth hearing that Lenox, Mar, and Arbol were elected Privie Counsellors, was much troubled, especially that Lenox who was knowne to be a devoted vassall to the French King, and borne in Aquitaine, should be a Privie Counsellor, which made Her feare the alteration in Religion, and division twixt the two Nations.

The tempest had now been turbulent a long time, and those whom Her Majestie of England had sent to acquaint Her how affairs stood, spread grievous reports. Peaceable Lenox (whose sweet disposition I have mentioned else where) seemed to employ his wit in promoting James Stuart to be Guardian to the Earl of Arran, who had now been 15. yeares mad, and likewise to be Captaine of his Majesties guard: his desires were not frustrate, for he was made Guardian over Arran, and Captain of the Guard, which no sooner obtained, but then he possessed himselfe of the Isle and Castle Arran and Kintvill, and other riches be-

longing to that Family, committing
 many and turbulent outrages, without
 all law or custom. To give you a
 short Character of him, he was a lewd,
 ambitious, harsh, and indiscreet man,
 composed even by industry for temour
 and astonishment, insolent, inhuman,
 and haughty, he could not brook a free
 word or look, by nature fiery, of a soul-
 diers constitution, being more imperious
 than the turbulent spirits of the Scots
 could endure, he would have a finger in
 every thing, causing his tenants submit
 themselves to his cruelty, libidinesity,
 and avarice, he assailed the Nobility
 with no less lion and malignity; he
 was odious both to them and the Gen-
 try, daily augmenting their number by the
 timidity of his Genus, and violence
 of judgment; he would often among his
 intimates threaten destruction to some
 of the Nobility, retaining a catalogue
 of their names who were designed to
 death or exile; when he distrusted the
 Nobles fidelity, then he kept a guard ar-
 bout himself, placing every where in
 the fields parties of horse; he questioned
 many men of good rank by interroga-
 tories concerning their life, tortures,
 reputes, after an unusual manner of
 proceeding

proceeding: And now being seene by reason of the turbulency and heartburnings amongst the Nobility, hee laid a foundation for his potency, converting all his rare and cogitations to enlarge his treasure and set his estate in order, but yet he durst not ascend to the height of his designe before he had supplanted *Morton*; When the Common-wealth was in so great an amazement, and tottering condition, all things being stirred by *James Stuart* of *Orkney*, the Ministers beseech and invoke God (the revenger of pride and cruelty) to raine downe imminent judgements upon him.

Morton being of a bitter & fiery nature, was not able to brook the haughty domineering, and unlimited power of this yesterday ambitious creature, in a free Kingdome. He began therefore to see if by any means he could circumvent him; but in that he had not sufficient strength to divert the fury of discord, he only for the present excited the Nobility, repositing his indignation for a time; but the fire of domesticall discord could not be hid: for one who was privy to *Mortons* designe, hastned to *James Stuart*, who no sooner heard him up with the

constitution of his Genius being pride, then he began to feare, lest he might be reduced into order, leaves no way unattempted for the prevention of *Mortons* plot: nor was it long after that *James Balfour*, one whose nurtriture was discord and sedition, and a cunning sower of debates among men, returned into *Scotland*, being not more desirous to accuse *Morton* for injuries past, then for his exile. Hee produced a schedule which was subscribed by the Kings Parricides, and signed by *Morton*: and as he rashly brought this to light, the light glimmerings of these rumours shone to her Majestie of *England*, who feared that Religion might bee eclipsed in *Scotland*, and so by consequence the Nationall league would be broke, and an occasion of putting the Kingdom in a military posture. Shee therefore could have desired to have seene *Lenox* (being one that was no Favourite of her Faction) lesse in authority, favour & potency at Court, and her womanish feares being augmented by the report of *Mortons* depressing, and the low ebb those that favoured the *English* were at: besides *Balfour* was made Governour of that invincible Castle of *Dumberton*, which stood neere

an arme of the Sea upon the bankes of
Glor, a very commodious Haven for the
French to land : which was probable
 since *Balfour* came to transport the King
 into *France* ; Upon these and the like
 considerations Shee sent Sir *Robert*
Bowes Treasurer of *Barnwicke* presently to
 acquaint her Majestie therewith, in
 what condition the Kingdome stood,
 and how the *Scots* were affected to the
English ; to accuse *Levix* as one who had
 done his whole endeavour, to deliver
 the King, Kingdome, and the Subjects
 of *Scotlands* liberty into the hands of
 their enemies : That he had solicited his
 Majestie, (contaminating his greene
 yeares with ill counsell) to alienate his
 affection from the Queen of *England*.

Sir *Robert Bower* being admitted to the
 Councell-table, where shewing his let-
 ters of trust to the King and Councell,
 refused to expostulate any further con-
 cerning the purport of his Embassage in
 the presence of that knowne Favourite
 of the *Guise* *Obigny* : and lest delayes
 might be obnoxious to publique proceed-
 ings, hee desired that he might be re-
 moved, whose presence would hinder
 any free consultation.

But the Councel answered that his

demands were unjust, and his desires to put out one of the Privie Councell without the least specification of any crime, was a thing not to be embraced. They desire further to see his Commission, if he had any such direction from Her Majestie of England, which he refused to shew; whereupon he was dismissed by the votes of the whole Councel-Table, as an Embassadour without Instructions, nor could His Majestie be induced to do otherwise, although counselled by some few, because the whole Councell had so determined.

Sir Robert Bowes aggravated the marking to Her Majesties salutiferous councel, tending to the peace, concord, and common good of both Kingdoms, and omitting his duty in taking leave of his Majestie, departed out of Scotland. But his sodaine and precipitate regress was seconded by a progresse of Alexander Humes of North-harricke, who was sent Embassadour into England to excuse the matter to Her Highnesse, and not undeservedly to returne the continuance of violating her Embassadours office upon the head of Bowes, who upon the demand of seeing his Instructions, & that at the Councel-Table, denyed to do so.

The

during the Minority of K. JAMES. 131

The Queene being highly displeased at the great neglect of Her Majestie, and her dignity, and the contempt offered to Her Embassadour, that since might repay like for like, remitted Hume already fretting thereat, unto the Lord Burley, who at that time was not only of her Councell, but one on whose poles of fidelity and industry, the dignity and honour of England was moved: the Lord Burley gave him to understand how unhonourably Bowes in his Embassage had been used, a gap being laid open to discord, that the most sacred Law of Nations was contemned and violated: with a great sence and sorrow prosecutes the contempt of Majestie, removing the blame from off the young King, who was steered more by others then his own judgment, and imputes it only & wholly to those his evill Councellours, unskillfull in the law of Embassage, who to curry favour with the common enemies to both Kingdomes, neglected equity and justice, their old duties, the Covenant and league established, but rather made breaches of amity twixt the two Princes, fostering them with hopes of new friendship, casting themselves headlong againe into the French servitude

taide; by name he accused *Lenox* and *Ja: Stuart*, as desirous to extinguish her Majesties favour with the King; besides he expostulated of the daily incursions of robbers from *Scotland*; which molested the borders, and in the last place adorned *Sir Robert Bow* the *English* Embassadour with what Encomians, Words, or praise could speak.

Hume on the contrary attested with great ardeney, that for his owne person he had alwayes beene most desirous of a perpetuall peace and accord twixt the two Kingdomes, having observed what fidelity or diligence could expect, all those offices of humanity; That her Majestie had denyed him audience or congresse, which was an indignity not only offered to himself, but to the King his Sovereigne: Withal he admonished *Burley* to remember as that he was elected a Councillor and faithfull adviser of Her Majestie, so those Councillours of their neighbouring King was not unskillfull, but ought likewise to be esteemed faithfull and Wel-wishers to his Majesty. The residue of his speech was complaints of the ravenous *English* borderers, and calumnies of the *English* Embassadour.

Much

Much about this time were the nuptials of *John Earle of Mar*, and the Sister to the Lord *Drumond* solemnly celebrated with a great confluence of friends: he for authority, grace, offspring, riches, and potency, was so prevalent, that no Earl in *Scotland* could run parallel, nor was his hopes of posterity lesse then himselfe.

A secret fire of contention was kindled in the bosome of *Ruthen* Lord Treasurer, descended from the height of honour, and of no lesse potency in his retinue, and of the young Lord *Oliphant*, whose dignity and love run equipage with his opposites. This altercation arose from over licentiousnesse of language which past twixt their Followers: the dispute began to be so hot, as one of *Ruthens* servants was slain, & he hereupon fled from the imminent slaughter. This accident put the Councell-Table into a posture of great care, lest that they should assemble their friends and Followers suddenly to bang it out bravely, which made them take the controversie into consideration; they found that the tumult arose from both parties. *Oliphant* and his Followers being contaminated for the fact,

fast, and frightened by the feare of punishment, betaketh themselves unto flight, sending their advocates to desire his Majesties pardon: many of the Nobility interposed their authority, lest by these unhappy distempers the Common-wealth should be disjoynd: but the fire was not so soon quenched, and to augment it, *Morton* more favoured his kinsman *Glendon* then *Ruthen*, his most intimate friend; hereupon grew that envy and hatred which was mortiferous to both.

But let us looke backe upon *James Stuart* Guardian to *Arran*, who domineered over the lives and fortunes of very upright men, supposing that there was now nothing to establish his potency, save the eversion of *Morton*: and having knowledge of that tacite heart-burning which was betwixt him and *Ruthen*, he added flax to his fire by dissimulation and subtil practices, offering himselfe for the at *Ruthen* command: thus by dissimulation he latched him in his net, who stood him in good stead: for hereby wrestling with these distempers grow enraged: and ere hee had well premeditated what to object, upon his entrance into that Court at

Holyrude house, with a dolefull lamentance, affirming before the Council in the presence of his Majesty, and chiefe of the Nobility, that Morlon was worthy of death, as being guilty of Treason, insatiable Conuiction herself, and of murdering his late Majesty. Hee likewise accused Archibald Douglas of Wittingham, as an actor therein.

Upon this accusation Morlon was commanded to be diligently kept in the Palace: others were sent forthwith to apprehend Archibald Douglas, but he well knowing in what condition hee stood, and affrighted by the feare of the times, or of punishment, took the opportunity of that night to fly from his owne house to England.

Morlon being guarded with a great multitude of followers, was led prisoner first to Edinburgh, then to Dunbarton, where he was attended on by diuers troopes, and men of especial note, as the Earle of Glencairn, the Lord Seton, Robert Stewart of Orkney, the Tutor of Caithness, Bannockburn, Coldinknowles, and Manderston.

The day of his Trial approaching, the Family of the Douglasses were great with rage, that so Noble a person should

should be oppressed by one of a dayes production: the Earle of *Angus*, *Mortons* intimate friend, and kinsman was grieved at his detaining, he with five hundred horse, leaving nothing unattempted, laid in ambush to intercept him in his journey, and threatened *Lennox* with fire, destruction, sword, and banishment; if any greater punishment should afflict *Morton*.

To prevent all plots hatched by the *Douglasse* his journey was hastened, but *Morton* would in no wayes condescend to their endeavours, rather restraining their tempestuous designs, as one who confides more to his owne innocency, and the Kings clemency, then their precipitate courses. Those Subjects that had behaved themselves valiantly and untaintedly towards their Country, were mindfull of *Mortons* demerits; and deplored their present condition, which proceeded from immoderate liberty kept at home: others there were, and those not a few, whose Natures abhorred peace and quietnesse, either being effected with some injuries done them by the Protector, or with his condemnation, or other tempestuous storms, hoped that this new forme of

Most

Sove-

Soveraignty would effect something to satishie their desires of revenge, or exalt them to some higher Dignity: James Balfour, who was either Engenier, or actor in all the Scottish troubles, Thomas Carre of Fernhurst, and Manderfon, exiled by the Banishment of the Humes of Coldinknowlls, and by other private injuries, proffer themselves as adjutors to the Guardian of Arrane, whom they admire, accompany, obey. But few there were of illustrious extract, who voluntarily came in unto him, or any of a good repute, which did not tremble at, dread and fly from him as from some savage, and inhumane creature, because he exercised his imbred severity upon the poore, or such who did not effect his money-racking way to manage his affaires.

In these black mists, the Jesuites, and Popish Priests stole into Scotland, labouring of intestine sorrowes, that they might promote Popery, re-erect and confirme by their presence the drooping spirits of such as were Popishly affected, and endeavour to innovate matters in the State: the ring-leader of this crew was John Dury, who under-

undertooke to bea shield in defence of
Edward Campian, that English Jesuite,
 against those strokes of *John Whitaker*,
 who gave occasion to the Ministers of
 England to enter the dissin matters of
 Faith, as shall bee conspicuous when
 we come to speake thereof in its
 places.

But to returne; her Majesty of Eng-
 land sent *Thomas Randolph*, Post-master
 Generall, Ambassadour into Scotland,
 to direct, if either wisdom or pru-
 dency would efforie the Cloud of de-
 struction hangings over Church and
 State; and to sollicite for *Mary*, whose
 life and reputation was in very great dan-
 ger, to send away the Duke of Lenox,
 an Antagonist of the English Faver-
 rites; and cleave the mindes of such
 whose affections were concentricall
 with them. Randolph shewes his Com-
 mission from the Queen to his Maje-
 sty and Counsell, making splended
 recitall of those many demerits done
 to King and Kingdome, even when
MARY sacrificed her whole
 strength for her destruction; but the
 Kingdome of Scotland by Gods blef-
 sing upon the English Forces, had pul-
 led her feet out from the French ty-
 ranny

ranny, and was at liberty; he insisted likewise that the Test of Conscience, guiny, and Religion were sufficient Motives why she should strive to preserve him, for all which merits she desires that *Obey* the endowment of subvert the Reformed Religion, and of ancient Families, the private and publick object of hatred, and as it was apparent by the intercepted Letters of the Bishop of Ross, that he much stayed for opportunity to involve matters of State, should be exterminated the Kingdom, that *Marion* who was accused for the Kings death, should be tried after the usual manner, that *Archibald Douglas* might be questioned without racking, that *John Balfour* lately returned into his Country, being guilty of murdering the late King, and for many yeares had been a prisoner of all upstares, might be imprisoned; and he accused *Lenox* of the same crimes.

To which his Majesty gave answer, that for his Kinship, in whom he had not found any crime, he was ready to satisfy the Law, when ere he should be brought to his Trial; but it stood not with his honour to condemn a Noble man

man without suffering him to plead his defence, or giving audience: but thus he seemed to question the liberty of the kingdom of Scotland, more then the reports or deeds of Obigny; as for Morton he need not fear any punishment, before that he should be tried by his Peers, concerning the crime whereof he was accused; and Archibald Douglas, who had set at naught the vigour of Judgment by absenting himselfe, should have liberty to free himselfe from those most foule blots, but as for a prescription for future punishing, he could no ways condiscend thereto. Lastly it was unknowne to his Majesty, that James Balfoure was actor of so many outrages in his Dominions. And having thus said, Randolph earnestly desires the Nobles to begge Mortons life of his Majesty: but being denyed, when he saw Prayers would not prevail, he menaced open warre.

But the Ambassadors fulminations did not at all deterre his Majesties generous and firm minde, who answered, that the fortune of a battle was uncertaine y and he was ready to defend his owne Coasts. Hereupon Randolph grew more enraged, as if he had been incited.

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ted by the spurte of envy, determines rather to involve the State into further trouble, then according to his Commission apply remedies to the present distractions, making Claudefstine combinations with Lenox Competitors and Mortons friends, to whom he commiserated the deplorable condition of the times, that the King was fallen into the hands of a French-man, an enemy to the English, whose wicked desires aymed to reduce the ancient Families in Scotland into oblivion, bring the K. & Religion into danger; he declares how that there was only one doore left to escape out of, to free their Prince from the hands of a stranger, themselves from externall violence, and force: which if they would doe, he promisetith that the Queen of England would furnish them with all conveniences.

But this rash Counsell was presently made knowne to his Majesty: Randolph being conscientious of his violating of Embassage, goes him privately to *Barrick* and advisetith his accomplices *Angus* and *Marr* to provide for their owne security.

The King upon Lenox and Arrans motion

motion commanded the Earle of Angus to retire himselfe beyond the river Spee, and to rendre up the Castles of Tencull and Douglasse. If he executed his Majesties Mandates, there was some sparkles of pardon yet remaining; but if these Conditions should be rejected, let him look to be Proclaimed Rebelle; but he knowing that there was nothing safe or sure from that wicked Guardian's hands, he fled into the Asylum England, and Minstrade in his steps, being accompanied with a great strength of his Faction, shoyded further danger by flight.

Mens mindes began to stagger by reason of the suddaine departure of the Embassadour, some striving to palliate the foulness of flight, but the most supposed sad and turbulent blasts of destruction to approach.

The English proclaime open warre, and yet the Scots were not long after them in preparing for common defence, lest that some suddaine danger might be brought upon them by the English. Her Majesty of England sent downe divers Commanders with a great Army into Northumberland. The King of Scotland, lest he should not be feared

to

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to embrace their threats, dispatched John Graham, Earle of Montrose his Lieutenant, with a considerable strength of five hundred horse, & two thousand foot into the Borders of Scotland, to restrain any depopulations, if the war should be prosecuted; and by the coming of the Lieutenant Generall Graham, the English were at a *ne plus ultra*, so that they did not any thing of note, unlesse it were to denounce, rather then prosecute warre. The Families of Humes, Carrs, and Scots, kept Garrison in the middle borders, Johnstons and Maxwells in the west, having a great Army of the Countrey people, who by keeping their watch and ward kept the Countrey in quiet. His Majesty had for his personall Guard ten foot Companyes, and some Troops of horse; to defray their charges, he called a Parliament, and desired a Subsidy for to pay them: But the English disbanding their Army, gave the King occasion to dismisse his Guard.

Arrans Guardian, who hating all that had reference to Morton, reassumed his fury against George Fleck, Mortons filiers sonne, and Alexander Landon, his intimate friend, whom hee brought

to the racke, to confesse such questions as were objected; he distorted *Fleck* with his Brazen rack and grim countenance for a long time, that he might extort from him those falsehoods, that *Arboll* dyed insensibly of poyson given by *Morton*; but this was not of violence sufficient to draw the least syllable which might prejudice *Morton*: *Lawson* being of a cowardly degenerate spirit, at the very sight of the Tormentor, confessed the most secret intentions of his Patron, where his Treasure was, the feigned conspiracy, and a long Catalogue of offences; but sooner would the Rack have divorced the soule from the body, then fidelity from the soule of *Fleck*: for when hee was brought back to the Torment, hee seemed to racke both the Racker, and Racke it selfe: It was not binding or buffetting, no nor yet the cruelty of those unmercifesse men, which could induce him to betray *Morton*. Thus it appeared, that torments doe not moderate every mans Nature: the like cruelty hee exercised on the chiefe of the *Douglasses*; *Thomas Douglas* of *Logbleven* was accused of things concerning life, who answering by his Advocate, was removed into the North

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North of Scotland, **James Douglas** and **Archibald**, the naturall sonnes of **Morton**, **George** their Bastard brothers **Milcolme**, Lord of **Many**, **Sir John Carmichael**, his intimate friend & kinsman were banished; and it was likewise proclaimed that none should harbour or relieve them with money, victuall, or other necessities. To summe up all, he who was Guardian to **Arran**, is created Earle of **Arran**, ascending by the steps of cruelty, and inhumanity of nature to a greater degree of hatred and malice in the eyes of all good men.

Anno Domini 1581.

The suddaine departure of **Randolph** so moved his Majesty, as that he sent without intermission, **Sir James Seton** Ambassadour into England to represent unto her Highnesse, his candor, withall to complaine of **Thomas Randolph**, who had rather beene a fomenter, then allayer of the hot flames, holding correspondency with **Angusse**, **Marr**, and other Nobles in matters no lesse perilous and cunning, then pernicious to the Kingdome of Scotland. **Seton** in that he was a friend of **Lenox** was commanded to stay at **Barwicke**, till the

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Queens

Queens pleasure was further knowne; Where after some few dayes abode, without any entertainments of honour, returned home. Whertupon his Majesty grew incensed, and wholly dedicated to anger, expostulated by Letters that grievous affront offered to his Ambassadors, first to *Alexander Home*, now to *Sir John Seton*, he grievously accused *Randolph* for his flight out of Scotland, complained that *Archibald Douglas* of *Whitingham* impeached for the the Kings death, his conscience bearing him witnesse of the guilt, was resident publikely in the Court of England, desiring that hee might be apprehended and delivered according to the League.

The Queens Highnesse to wash away all the dirt of these iminations, answered, that *Randolph* was one of an unstained fame, whose fidelity was perspicuous in every action; that hee was desirous of publike quiet in Scotland, having often both by hand and brain, action and Counsell beene their adjutor, and now he was ready to render an account of his ill-managed Embassage before her Counsell, if any thing were objected. As for *Archibald Douglas*, suspected

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suspected for the late Conspiracy, his abode in the Court was only untill enquiry was made after those injected crimes; but in the future he should have no estimate of honour or employment, although he remained in England, being of great use to the Queen & Counsell, carrying himselfe as Ambassadour from the King of Scots, without any Mandate or Letters of trust, he set his wits to disturbe the weale-publike of Scotland.

Much about this time James Stewart constituted Guardian over the Earle of Arrane, by reason of his impotency of minde, (which I commemorated before) being not satiated with the title of Guardian, and enjoying many commodities thereby, he was, (as if led by a Deity) created Earle of Arrane, and confirmed by an Act of Parliament to the ruine of that Family, contrary to the Lawes and customes of their Predecessors: And this Omen Morton applyes to his owne ruine, remembering the old Prophecie, that hee must take heed of the Earle of Arrane, nor was his supposition meere Chimeræ, for the first act of this new Earle was the death of Morton: and here we

may contemplate the variety of casualties incident to him, as also the sports of fortune on him, now smiling, presently frowning, so that hee seemed to be tossed 'twixt the Rackets of honour and disgrace.

Morton being conducted speedily by the Earles of Arrane and Montross, with a great traine of armed men, and two Troops of Horse unto Edenborough, there to be tryed before the Peers, who were assembled to heare him plead the matter, the day of his tryall appearing, and according to the ancient custome of the Kingdome: there was a place of Judicature constituted, where Arguile Chancellour, Montrosse chiefe Justice for that day, and divers others of the Nobility, sate upon the Bench; the prisoner being produced from custody, excepted against Arguile, in that he was no competent Judge, by reason of enmity, and irreconcilable hatred, against the Lord Seton, by reason of inveterate envy, and against Vaughton, for suspected pretences against the King and State. But exceptions against Judges were not granted. Morton openly professed, that the proceedings were disorderly, and without president of Predecessors.

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decessors. The Earle of Arrane and Robert Chreton his Majesties Advocate, even to the height of envy prosecuted the crime of Regicide against him vehemently, because he had consented to the murdering of the King, and subscribed to the crime in love to Bothwell; But besides these bitter and many peruncuations of Arrane, the Kings Advocate violently urgeth a Manifest signed by Morton's owne hand, urging likewise the hatred hee bore the State after his relinquishing the Regency.

Morton after a large commemoration of his Offices for the publique, proceeds to wash his hands of that most horrid murder, not palliating it with fraudulency: for seeing hee could not deny the proofes against him, that hee was privy to the murder revealed by Bothwell, being conscious of the detestable parricide: hee was condemned by the suffrages of the Nobility, and judgement was denounced against him by Montrosse, who was invested with supream authority for that time: because as the accuser pertinaciously affirmed he did not prosecute the Law against Archibald Douglas of Wittingham, his Fa-

yourite, and that being conscious to
 that detestable fact revealed by *Boithwell*
 to him, he kept in silence, he was remo-
 ved to prison, having a guard set over
 him, who were receivers of his words,
 sighs, and looks, in that he was con-
 demned he kept silence, his expectation
 of his last houre was firme; so that ha-
 ving received that celestiall Manna of
 the Sacrament, his thoughts were con-
 versant about eternity and immortall
 life. Those Ministers that were there
 present, desired him to give his soul the
 wings of courage, seeing that death
 was not to be lamented, whose conse-
 quence was immortality. He not at all
 daunted, knowing the lease of his life
 was almost expired, detests those sublun-
 naries, fixing his anchor of hope upon
 the shore of eternall safety: In the inte-
 rim, the Earl of *Arran* inhumanely de-
 nounceth his last necessity to approach,
 and desires him that ere he departed out
 of this pilgrimage, to subscribe a con-
 fession of his criminations: but *Mortons*
 conversation being with heaven, having
 detrued all secular disturbances, ex-
 claimed that he was interrupted by in-
 humane & wicked words. He was atten-
 tive to the Ministers admonitions go-
 ing

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ing undauntedly to the Market-place
of *Edenborough* where he was to suffer;
great was the concourse of people : and
he not to be moved by the present feare
of death, affected candor of speech and
countenance, that his innocence in this
paracide neither yet would he deny or
dissemble, that *Bothwell* had solicited him
for subscription to that truculent fact,
but it was alwayes a Bug-beare and
terroure to his thoughts : as for that hee
did not give light to the crime, it was
because hee was overfwayed by feare of
Bothwell's strong hand : and from fur-
ther progresse herein, he converted his
speech to his God in meditated and
composed prayers, not being unmin-
dfull of his Majesties safety, the King-
domes tranquillity, and the peoples in-
calumnity : having implored the most
mercifull Fathers mercy, he shut up his
prayers, desiring the Executioner to do
his office. While he valiantly laid down
his neck upon the fatall blocke, to the
unspeakable sorrow of all, his head was
parted from his body in the presence of
that greedy spectator his enemy *Farni-
hurst* : the head in steed of its body was
exalted to stand upon the common hal;
his body was interred without any so-
lemnity

lemnity of funerall.

Thus you have the last end of Morton, the last Prorex of Scotland: He had been for naturall prudence, moderation, integrity, and industry, celebrated by the trumpet of Fame, if his extorting of money had not stained his Magistracie, and that act of delivering up for a sum of money Piercy Earl of Northumberland who fled into Scotland, as if he had thirsted for his blood.

Cruell Arran, not satiated with the punishment of so great a Peer, bended his nerves to eradicate the splendor of the Douglasses, that his power might be established; he exterminated the Earl of Angus into England, and hayled many servants (whose fidelity to their Lords were permanent) unto punishment and torture; the consequences of Mortons death were domestical dissentions, clandestine grudges, and calamities: In fine the death of the author of his death, the Earl of Arran. The next day John Bine one of Archibald Douglas servants was delivered to the truculency of a rope, in that hee participated in the Kings death; Dalkreith and Aberdower (the late Palaces and possessions of the Earle of Morton) unfortunate gifts were conferred

red

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red upon *Lenox*, nor with much better successe *John Maxwell* had the honour and title of Earl of *Morton*, in that it continued not long in that Family.

And now that turbulent Earl of *Arran* seeing his corrivall removed, and the opposite faction laid in the dust, ascended from avarice & cruelty to wallow in the mire of lust, contracting himselfe in a filthy marriage with *Elizabeth Stuart* the daughter of the Earl of *Aibol*, who in her childish yeares being conjoynd in a nuptiall tye to the Earl of *March*, debased her selfe by adultery with this new Earl for hope of domination, who did more fragrantly and constantly lust after her then her Husband did. And now seeing hee was *Fortunes Favourite*, nothing lesse would satisfie her, then to be his Wife and fellow ruler, striving to obtaine of the Ecclesiasticall Judges a divorce under the pretext of impotency. No time was intermitted for the divorce, nor many days had not appeared in the heavens ere the strife was determined, and the just and legitimate matrimony was dissolved. Thus shee that was the late bedfellow of *Lenox*, being divorst from his most noble sheets, her belly decla-

ring her pregnancy, without delay took upon her the title of Countesse of *Arran*, a very bad president; thus *Arran* was in one and the same day Husband and Father of an Infant begot by an adulterous act, in anothers matrimony, borne in his own: hence arise all those vulgar clamours of her immodesty, wantonnesse, luxury, and lascivious behaviour, not so much as her Followers but detested her incivility and his insolency, desiring her to consider this unprecedented act, from whom she had divorcedt herselfe; was it not from one of the blood Royall, and his Majesties intimate? and was shee not branded thereby with dishonesty? But her heart was so obdurate to relent into teares, the woman being of an insolent and proud spirit, desirous of a potent Husband, passed without those bounds nature had prefixed, her sex requireth; and custome approves of: shee frequented vaulting flowers, usurped mens exertions. But I must stay my pen, lest these narrations intended for the publique good, may occasion private contumelies, by reason of the similitude of casualties.

When the State was thus overlou-
ded.

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ded, a Parliament was summoned to appear at *Edenborough* for the administration of publique affairs, where *Obegny*, whom Nobility, fame, and authority had made great, ascended to the highest seat of favour & honour, and his creation of Duke of *Lenox* was confirmed by the Parliament: He was arrived at that height of potency, as to govern things by his word: *William Ruthen* Treasurer was created Earl of *Gowrie*, *James Stuart* Earl of *Arran*, *John Maxwell* Earl of *Morton*, and *Robert Stuart* Earl of *Orkney*: It was likewise adjudged that the *Douglasses* should be proclaimed Rebels, banished, and their goods confiscated; thus that Family who had deserved well of their Countrey, was detrudd, and cut downe by the anger and hatred of this new erected man: their enemies set their inventions to coyne against them, and their tongues to threaten, that this popular name might become odious to the vulgar.

The King seeing his Exchequer at an ebb, and the Kingdome in poverty, according to an act of Parliament then made, revoked the donations of his patrimony, seized on the confiscations
of

of mens estates, and reaped the first fruits, appointing limits for immoderate donations and graunts. He established many Lawes commodious for the publique, and composed those private dissentions twixt the *Cordones* and *Forbesses*, which arose about their bounders. The tenths and thirds of Ecclesiasticall Livings were employed for the sustentation of the Ministry, and other pious offices, the revenues of the Monasteries were confiscated, and the rents brought into the Exchequer to support the publique treasury.

By this time behold the Earle of *Arran* ready to burst with the too much indulgency of Lady *Fortune*, nay degenerating even from civility, so that hee rejected the Duke of *Lenox* society, bending his strength to undermine him, an act not a little offensive to the Prince, the first alination of affections arose from an affront offered unto one of the Dukes retinue by the Lord *Seton* and his son *John*. His Majestie beholding what a *Charibdis* his Kinsman the Duke sayled in, was so enraged as to dimove *Arran* from being Captaine of the guard, commanding him not to approach the Court or the Kings presence

sence, nor think of being received into favor, unless he first submitted: he departed from the Court to *Kennel* and there enjoyed the pleasures of his possessions, untill some happy mediators stood in the gap to make a reconciliation. Thus after a short divorce, the Dukes minde by the intercession of friends was allayed, and an act of oblivion signed by both parties, and a reconciliation of favour made, which from that day was inviolably observed, both endeavouring with an equall vertuous impetuosity to lay low their Antagonists strength, both associated their heads to keep their withstanders under. The young noble Earl of *Mar* who was suspected to be a Favourite of the *Douglasses*, was removed from the Court, but his return was obtained by his Mother, who had obtained the crowne of many gray haire, and a continued power with his Majesty, both by her grave behaviour, and great care had over his childhood, which shee transacted with all the fidelity of an honest breast.

The King well knowing that Religion was in her waine, that the title and honour of King was at a lesse command, enjoyned *John Craze* his Majesty

flies

jesties Chaplain, to set forth a confessi-
 on of faith in the *English* tongue, which
 contained the doctrines of Christian
 Religion, concerning God, the Creati-
 on, Original sin, the Law, grace, the
 Incarnation of the Word, the hyposta-
 ticall union, Christs passion, Resurre-
 ction, ascencion, the holy Ghost, the
 Church, Scriptures, Fathers, Counsels,
 Sacraments, and controverted questions
 in Divinity. The King establisht it by
 Parliament, who having concorded in
 a forme of administering the Sacraments,
 all subscribed to the doctrine and disci-
 pline of the Church of *Scotland*, prote-
 sting that they would observe and de-
 fend it with all their endeavours against
 oppositions. The King and his Follow-
 ers first subscribed; next he desired the
 Nobles and Citizens to subscribe, with
 all exhorting them to embrace the true
 Religion, relieve the Poor, have an eye
 to the succourlesse and fatherlesse. Hee
 admonished the Ministry not to inter-
 meddle with State affaires, but to preach
 the Gospell, administer the Sacraments,
 instruct the ignorant, call back the Wic-
 ked from their wyes of enormy and the
 scandalous from their wallowing in
 filthinesse, to draw the people from
 2011 luxurious

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luxurious living and licentiousness unto continency, and observation of the Churches discipline, to make up the breaches of civill dissention amongst the Nobility, and to be carefull of the Churches peace, dignity, and safety. And lastly to excite the people if no other wayes, yet by a strict discipline to follow vertue and obedience.

The authority of the Ministerial function was unanimously consented to by Parliament, and that no other government Ecclesiasticall should be set up in Scotland, save such as they agreed upon; and that all those dayes whom antiquity had set apart for holy remembrances, were not to be kept holy, or any celebration in apparel or solemn rites, were to be used thereon.

The Ministers having got such a large Commission into their hands, began to attempt greater matters, as to pull downe the Prelaticall dignity. For in the Synod held at Glasgow, where Robert Pollock was Prolocutor, the Episcopall authority was abrogated, Patriarke Adamson Arch-Bishop of Saint Andrews, James Bode Arch-Bishop of Glasgow, David Cunningham Bishop of Aberdeen. Nigell Cambell who was the pearl of that Function.

Function, Bishop of *Arg.* & many other Superintendents, whose vertue & learning had given them the lustre of fame: these were stiffe defenders of the Prelates cause and dignity, 'gainst the faction and potency of such Ministers, who sought by their maliciousnesse towards Episcopacy to get applause, labouring with wind and tide to root out Bishops. These men in a full house by suffrages and favour prevailed, so that it was concluded by Votes to abrogate the Prelates authority, which *David Lindsey* afterwards installed Bishop of *Rosse*, desired to adjourn to the next Convention, his desires were frustrate, and himselfe reviled by many, who protested his words were intollerable burthens to their consciences, and himself not worthy to beare any Ecclesiasticall Office, who patronized the most corrupt Prelaticall Function: many there were, who lest they might seeme to strive against the streame, went downe with their tide to eradicate the Prelaticall splendor. *James* slept not till he had acquainted his Majestie with the Synods proceedings herein, and *Lindseys* intercession, the King having first consulted with

during the Minority of K. JAMES. 161

with his Counsell, (who hee knew were most eminent both for wisdom and favour with the people) what would be most convenient to the Kingdomes present condition, and being displeased at the affronts and injuries offered to the Bishops, declared by a Messenger, that their proceedings were every way displeasing unto him, and that he would apply a medicament in due time.

But they absolutely denied, that they were ready to embrace any change in their opinions, declaring that the Regency of Church-affaires by the Synods Decree was at their disposall; and they having finished their work, begged of his Majesty, to let his Proclamations issue forth concerning the Discipline of the Church, giving his Royall assent to the Synods determinations. But the King crushed their desires by a denyall; because he fore-saw a great cloud of troubles to come from that act of Abrogating Episcopacy, and erecting by his command the Presbyterianall Discipline: he therefore hoped that they would, nay admonished them to desist from prosecuting their intempestuous desires, and not to abuse the power

power put into their hands to the Kingdomes destruction, by framing things after the modell of their wills, or strive the diminuating the Prelates authority.

Thus the established Discipline of the Church runne with a more powerfull streame amongst the Nobility, Magistracy, and ignorant vulgar, though lesse favour with the King, by reason of their pride and arrogancy, who had not onely by his power put life into their semi-mortified Authority, but also established their potency over the people.

But whilst these things were upon the Stage, his Majesty ceased not to adde vertue and knowledge to those his naturall Dowries, adorning the Cabinet of his breast with true Orientall Pearle, sporting himselfe with riding the great Horse, Tilting, and Hunting.

The yeare drawing to a period, turbulent *Horiferous* even wel-nigh overturned the Arke of the Church, for *James Boyd*, having taken up his residence with the wormes, resigned his Chaire of *Glasgow* to his Successor; the strife thereabout was so vehement, that

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it had almost brought the Kingdome into a fit of distraction : in conclusion, Robert Montgomery Preacher at Sterlin, who was both an eye-soare to the Clergy and Commons, ascended to the Episcopall chaire, by the Duke of Lenox ayde : yet at the instigation of some friends, more looking upon their own utility then his dignity, lent him his hand to get the Mitre, upon the Contract, that the Title and 1000 pounds annually should be involved upon him, not looking to reap any further fruit of his Benefice: The report hereof tooke the wings of the winde, and arrived at the ignorant multitude, and at the eares of some young Grammarians, who by their Orations blew up those Coales of Contention to a great flame of envy amongst the Nobles and Commons. Whereupon the Episcopall Antagonists take courage to spit infamous Grandoes from the Pulpit in the face of Montgomery, contaminating his whole life, as if unworthy to beare rule in the Church.

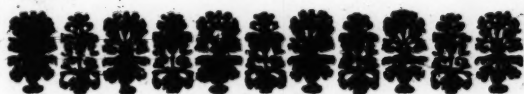
But the Privy Counsell calling these men to an account, reproved them with great bitternesse of speech, giving them to understand, that an Election having the

164. *The History of SCOTLAND,*
the Kings consent, ought to be obeyed.
and that for the good and profit of the
weale-publike : Likewise they declared,
that *Montgomery* was commanded to
succeed by that authority devolved up-
on his Majesty : they therefore gave
warning from any further Procelle in
such mollestations, but quietly to ac-
knowledge them their Diocesians
whom his Majesty should assigne. Thus
did the State stand for the present : but
the fiery Spirits of the Ministers could
not be extinguished ; what the issue will
be, the next year will declare.



FINIS.





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